

سكاي نيوز

INTERNATIONAL

THE LIBRARY - THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12-13, 1974

Established 1887

AUTHOR FORECAST - PARIS:
11-6 (50-51), Tomorrow variable;
43) Yesterday's temp. 15-7 (54-45)
Temp. 12-6 (54-48) Tomorrow
12-8 (54-48). Yesterday's temp.
12-8 (54-48). NEW YORK: Fair,
10-18 (50-64). Yesterday's temp. 54-61
(13-50).

WEATHER - COMICS PAGE

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	21.50
Belgium	10 S.	Luxembourg	15 J.F.
Denmark	2 D.E.C.	Morocco	1 Dr.
France	11 F.	Netherlands	1.36 Flor.
Germany	3 D.E.C.	Nigeria	48 F.
Greece	10 S.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 S.	Spain	2.75 Ptas.
India	15 Dr.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
Italy	20 Lira	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Japan	100 Yen	Turkey	1.25 Lira
South Africa	10 Rand	U.S. Military (Eur.)	60.25
U.S.	1.00	Yugoslavia	7.00 D.

Gunfire in Plane

Accident Wounds Kissinger Guard

JUS, Oct. 11 (AP)—A line gun went off aboard Henry Kissinger's plane at Cairo airport, wounding his principal bodyguard, a 30-year-old Egyptian, some 20 feet from the secretary of state. A terrorist attack, Mr. Kissinger and his staff are apprehensive about the possibility of a terrorist attack on the route of his Middle East peace-making tour. Although only half a dozen or so agents fly with him, dozens more are posted in advance at his stops to insure security.

Mr. Kissinger's staff are apprehensive about the possibility of a terrorist attack on the route of his Middle East peace-making tour. Although only half a dozen or so agents fly with him, dozens more are posted in advance at his stops to insure security.

Mr. Kissinger's staff are apprehensive about the possibility of a terrorist attack on the route of his Middle East peace-making tour. Although only half a dozen or so agents fly with him, dozens more are posted in advance at his stops to insure security.

Labor...319 Conservative...276 Liberal...13 Others...27

Labor Obtains 3-Seat Majority; EEC Sees a Speedup in Talks

But Europe's Reaction Is Largely Indifferent

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's electoral victory yesterday produced an almost audible shrug across Europe. There was little disappointment that "pro-European" Edward Heath had lost out. Neither was there much concern that Mr. Wilson might press ahead with his promised national referendum on Britain's continued membership in the European Economic Community.

"We are paying no attention to what was said in the campaign," said a French official. "We will be starting from zero with Wilson, and we have no idea of what his European policy will be."



LABOR VICTORY—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson waving to crowd of well-wishers outside No. 10 Downing Street Friday as Mrs. Wilson smilingly looks on.

Tories, Liberals Slip And Nationalists Gain

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Labor party were returned to power by the voters today but with a hairline majority of three seats in the House of Commons.

It was a qualified, somewhat grudging mandate for Mr. Wilson, far short of the margin he sought in the 635-member Commons. But the results were enough to provide him with the majority that eluded him in the elections in February. Final returns showed that Labor emerged from the voting with the three-seat majority over the combined strength of Conservatives, Liberals, Scottish and Welsh Nationalists and others. Although happy over his retention of power, Mr. Wilson said he "would have liked" a larger margin.

With all 635 results declared, Labor had captured 319 seats as against 276 for the other parties. The Conservatives held 276, for a net loss of 20. The Liberals, bitterly disappointed with their showing, held 13, for a loss of 2.

On the surface, it would appear that the British remained as reluctant as they were in February to give any party a strong endorsement. The popular votes of Labor, Conservatives and Liberals all declined below their levels in the voting of seven months ago.

Lower Turnout
This reluctance, perhaps, partly explains the lower turnout—72 per cent as against 79 per cent in February. All through the three-week campaign voters talked of their disenchantment and doubt that any party had the answers to Britain's problems.

In yesterday's voting, they seemed to be telling Mr. Wilson that they were willing to give him more time but not a resounding mandate out of fear of encouraging Labor party extremists to move too far left. There was general agreement tonight that the narrow margin strengthened the hands of the party's moderates, those likely to oppose moving toward more radical policies.

About three out of five voters cast their ballots for the Labor party's opponents.

The results represented a severe shock for the Conservatives, led by Edward Heath, whose political future is now in doubt. They were damaged not only by Labor candidates in important marginal seats in England, but also by the surging Scottish National party, which campaigned for independence for the five million Scots and scored gains at Tory expense.

Asked about his position as party leader, Mr. Heath said only that he would continue "to serve my country and my party to the very best of my ability." But many politicians now expect demands to rise in Tory ranks to depose the former prime minister, who has now lost three of the last four elections.

Support for Wilson
The thin margin of victory for Mr. Wilson does not mean that the British, weary enough of campaigns after two this year, will have to face another one soon. While the actual majority is small, Mr. Wilson can count on some members in the smaller parties to provide a larger margin on many crucial votes.

Among those who could come to his aid are the Scottish Nationalists, who advanced from 7 to 11 seats, the most they have held so far, the Welsh Nationalists, who gained one for their record total of three seats, and the Ulster Unionists, who returned with a bloc of 10 against 11 in the old Parliament, The Social and Democratic Labor party member from Northern Ireland usually votes with Mr. Wilson.

But the going will not always be easy for Mr. Wilson in the House of Commons, where illness, traffic jams and bad weather often work to keep the most hardy away from important votes. Even Conservative party politicians, however, said they would expect a fairly long life for Mr. Wilson's government, barring a major economic catastrophe.

Mr. Wilson, whose victory made him the first prime minister in this century to win four elections, does not have to call another election until 1979. By then, the nation's economic fortunes are expected to brighten with revenues from the oil finds in the North Sea.

"We could be in the wilderness for a long time now," said one Tory politician tonight.

This view, however, was not endorsed all around. Despite the help from nationalists, Mr. Wilson could find his majority slipping away because of the deaths and losses in by-elections.

One question tonight was whether Mr. Wilson would have to tinker with some of the more extreme party proposals because of the narrow margin. The left wing of the Labor party has been pushing for an extension of nationalization in private industries.

One price exacted by President Tombalbaye for allowing his four million people to receive assistance is that all decisions are made by his government.

The American shift to the South (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Kissinger Sees Assad, Flies On Jordan, Meets Hussein

By Bernard Gwertzman

JUS, Oct. 11 (UPI)—of State Henry Kissinger here today and on tonight to seek backing for a new round of talks started and momentum toward a settlement.

Before flying on to Amman, Mr. Kissinger said at Damascus airport that he discussed with President Assad bilateral relations and Middle East peace prospects, among other things. He said U.S.-Syrian relations were "rapidly improving."

After his arrival in Amman tonight, he had preliminary talks with King Hussein. Tomorrow he will visit Roman ruins at Petra and then helicopter to Aqaba for further talks with the King before going to Israel tomorrow night.

Mr. Kissinger is believed to have made progress in his initial talks over the last two days in Cairo with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, but the trip has also run into the sharp political controversy of the Arab world.

As a result, Mr. Kissinger and his aides have been very careful about their remarks, seeking to stay out of the possible conflict that may erupt at the Arab summit meeting in Rabat later this month over whether Arabs should agree to any further "partial solution" with Israel or demand a total Israeli withdrawal from all the land Israel has occupied since the June, 1967, war as the price for further negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger, who believes that only a stage-by-stage approach to a Middle East solution can bear fruit, has the general support of Mr. Sadat, King Hussein, Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin and a number of other moderate Arab leaders.

But other Arab leaders oppose this view, believing that only a full solution should be sought. Speaking to newsmen last night (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

No Comment by Commission
Following its usual practice, the European commission refused today to comment on the results of an election in an EEC nation. But commission officials made no secret of the fact that they regard the parliamentary discipline imposed by a small majority as good "European" result.

Their natural preference would have been for a Conservative win in the general election because a Conservative government with a proven pro-market policy would not have been committed to "renegotiate" the terms of membership achieved by Mr. Heath when he was premier.

In Paris it seemed that if there was any Continental consensus on Mr. Wilson's victory, it was that any majority government in Britain was preferable to the ambiguities of the previous minority rule.

French officials profess no great concern about the prospect of negotiating Britain's future in Europe with Laborites instead of Tories.

This does not mean that there is any enthusiasm for Mr. Wilson's expressed hopes of arranging a new basis for Britain's membership in the EEC. Several French sources pointed out, however, that Mr. Heath had not entirely rejected the idea of renegotiation in speeches after his electoral defeat last February.

In Bonn, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt welcomed the Labor party's win. Willy Brandt, leader of the ruling Social Democratic party and former chancellor, sent a congratulatory telegram to Mr. Wilson, expressing confidence in continuing cooperation between his party and the Laborites. Spokesmen for the opposition Christian Democratic party said they hoped the new British government would use its majority to cooperate constructively within the framework of the Common Market.

Mr. Wilson's narrow margin of victory was a source for some satisfaction in both Bonn and Brussels. A strong majority for Labor, several sources felt, might have given more weight to the leftist Labor elements that are strongly anti-European.

One official suggested that that slim margin might eventually prove the most desirable outcome for Europeans. Another minority government, he said, would have been calamitous, a Labor landslide might have been at least ominous and the election of a Conservative government would simply have put off an ultimate decision.

Few sources, however, showed any enthusiasm for Mr. Wilson. He and the Labor party in general are held clearly responsible in Europe for the ambiguity they have introduced into Britain's relations with Europe. Many sources feel that this has contributed greatly to Europe's stagnation over the past several months.

Some progress in his efforts to negotiate a settlement of the Cyprus dispute between Greece and Turkey.

The President had repeatedly warned that he would oppose the aid ban because it was likely to undermine Mr. Kissinger's efforts and he has denounced the move as "dangerous and misguided."

Before today's vote, House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., told the members that he was authorized by the President to say that Mr. Ford "will definitely veto" the cutoff measure, already passed by both houses, which bars further U.S. aid to Turkey until the President can certify substantial progress toward a settlement.

Proponents of the cutoff said that Turkey had violated U.S. restrictions by using American-supplied weapons for aggressive action rather than for self-defense.

Under Pressure
The House was under heavy pressure to grant the 60-day postponement, which was accepted by the Senate Wednesday, since a veto of the money bill, which was the vehicle for the aid cutoff, could force Congress to postpone its recess for the November election.

The measure provides emergency funding for the foreign aid program and the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, Housing and Health, Education and Welfare, all of which have technically been without funds since Sept. 30.

Congress would have to wait until Mr. Ford vetoes the bill and then either override the veto or enact new emergency funding legislation.

Rep. Rhodes told the House he did not know when the veto might come, remarking that it "might be 10 days."

In a speech last night in Detroit, Mr. Ford urged Congress to "just give us 60 days of flexibility and we can make some progress."

In addition, Mr. Ford personally telephoned some members in an effort to have the compromise adopted by the House, which had voted overwhelmingly twice previously to cut off arms aid to Turkey.

White House Pledge
But despite a White House pledge to make no new military commitments to Turkey if the

The referendum question, in fact, provokes continuing comment in most European capitals. French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues yesterday told the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission that France would continue to "refuse to renegotiate" Britain's EEC membership.

In Venice, EEC Commissioner George Thomson, a former British Labor minister, today urged that Britain "bring its dialogue with its partners about the conditions of continued British membership to the crunch, as quickly as possible."

But while most Europeans talked about the possibilities of a referendum, other feelings began to surface, particularly sentiment about the French-German relationship might be considerably mellowed and the withdrawal of Britain from the Common Market.

About three out of five voters cast their ballots for the Labor party's opponents.

The results represented a severe shock for the Conservatives, led by Edward Heath, whose political future is now in doubt. They were damaged not only by Labor candidates in important marginal seats in England, but also by the surging Scottish National party, which campaigned for independence for the five million Scots and scored gains at Tory expense.

Asked about his position as party leader, Mr. Heath said only that he would continue "to serve my country and my party to the very best of my ability." But many politicians now expect demands to rise in Tory ranks to depose the former prime minister, who has now lost three of the last four elections.

Support for Wilson
The thin margin of victory for Mr. Wilson does not mean that the British, weary enough of campaigns after two this year, will have to face another one soon. While the actual majority is small, Mr. Wilson can count on some members in the smaller parties to provide a larger margin on many crucial votes.

Among those who could come to his aid are the Scottish Nationalists, who advanced from 7 to 11 seats, the most they have held so far, the Welsh Nationalists, who gained one for their record total of three seats, and the Ulster Unionists, who returned with a bloc of 10 against 11 in the old Parliament, The Social and Democratic Labor party member from Northern Ireland usually votes with Mr. Wilson.

But the going will not always be easy for Mr. Wilson in the House of Commons, where illness, traffic jams and bad weather often work to keep the most hardy away from important votes. Even Conservative party politicians, however, said they would expect a fairly long life for Mr. Wilson's government, barring a major economic catastrophe.

Mr. Wilson, whose victory made him the first prime minister in this century to win four elections, does not have to call another election until 1979. By then, the nation's economic fortunes are expected to brighten with revenues from the oil finds in the North Sea.

"We could be in the wilderness for a long time now," said one Tory politician tonight.

This view, however, was not endorsed all around. Despite the help from nationalists, Mr. Wilson could find his majority slipping away because of the deaths and losses in by-elections.

One question tonight was whether Mr. Wilson would have to tinker with some of the more extreme party proposals because of the narrow margin. The left wing of the Labor party has been pushing for an extension of nationalization in private industries.

One price exacted by President Tombalbaye for allowing his four million people to receive assistance is that all decisions are made by his government.

The American shift to the South (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

et Chief ses for va Talks

Christopher S. Wren

W. Oct. 11 (UPI)—ty leader Leonid Brezhnev urged that the Middle East talks in Geneva be held at the earliest date.

Mr. Brezhnev seemed to be in a "grave" mood, suggesting that the Middle East talks in Geneva be held at the earliest date.

Mr. Brezhnev seemed to be in a "grave" mood, suggesting that the Middle East talks in Geneva be held at the earliest date.

Mr. Brezhnev seemed to be in a "grave" mood, suggesting that the Middle East talks in Geneva be held at the earliest date.

Mr. Brezhnev seemed to be in a "grave" mood, suggesting that the Middle East talks in Geneva be held at the earliest date.

Mr. Brezhnev seemed to be in a "grave" mood, suggesting that the Middle East talks in Geneva be held at the earliest date.

Mr. Brezhnev seemed to be in a "grave" mood, suggesting that the Middle East talks in Geneva be held at the earliest date.

Mrs. Stavros Niarchos Is Dead at Age 45

PARIS, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Tina Niarchos, 45, wife of Greek ship owner Stavros Niarchos and a prominent member of the international jet set, died yesterday at her residence here, it was announced today. There were conflicting reports about the cause of her death.

At the London headquarters of Mr. Niarchos' company, a spokesman was quoted to the effect that Mrs. Niarchos had been suffering from a blood clot in one leg and that death resulted when the clot moved up to the heart, obstructing blood circulation.

In Paris a secretary to Mrs. Niarchos said that the cause of death was "a heart attack or a lung edema." The French news agency Agence France-Presse, echoed by France-Sol, a mass-

circulation newspaper, raised the possibility that death could have been due to an overdose of sleeping pills.

Mrs. Niarchos, whose real first name was Athina, was one of two daughters of Greece's most powerful shipping magnate, Stavros Niarchos. At 17, Miss Niarchos was courted by two up-and-coming younger ship owner colleagues of her father's, Aristotle Onassis and Mr. Niarchos. She preferred Mr. Onassis, 22 years her senior, and they married.

Mr. Niarchos, who had already been married twice, two years later married Tina's sister, Eugenie.

Tina divorced Mr. Onassis in 1961 and remarried the same year. Her new husband was British (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Tina Niarchos

Stage Set for Ford Veto Battle

House Rejects Delay in Turkish Aid Cutoff

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (WP).—The House moved toward confrontation with President Ford today by rejecting a White House plea for a 60-day delay in cutting off military aid to Turkey.

By a 187-171 vote, the House set up the first veto battle between the President and Congress since Mr. Ford took office two months ago.

Mr. Ford had stated that the bill to which Congress had attached the aid cutoff would be vetoed unless the ban was dropped or its effective date postponed for 60 days, to give Secretary of State Henry Kissinger time to make

some progress in his efforts to negotiate a settlement of the Cyprus dispute between Greece and Turkey.

The President had repeatedly warned that he would oppose the aid ban because it was likely to undermine Mr. Kissinger's efforts and he has denounced the move as "dangerous and misguided."

Before today's vote, House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., told the members that he was authorized by the President to say that Mr. Ford "will definitely veto" the cutoff measure, already passed by both houses, which bars further U.S. aid to Turkey until the President can certify substantial progress

toward a settlement. Proponents of the cutoff said that Turkey had violated U.S. restrictions by using American-supplied weapons for aggressive action rather than for self-defense.

Under Pressure
The House was under heavy pressure to grant the 60-day postponement, which was accepted by the Senate Wednesday, since a veto of the money bill, which was the vehicle for the aid cutoff, could force Congress to postpone its recess for the November election.

Donors Charge Mismanagement

Food Aid to Chad Seen Wasted by Regime

By Henry Kamm

NDJAMENA, Chad (UPI)—At a cost of more than \$1 million, the United States is airlifting 2,000 tons of sorghum to Chad. Half is being flown to a remote desert region that has suffered only marginally from the great African drought and has little immediate need of relief.

The grain is being flown to Chad from Maiduguri, Nigeria, 154 miles from here, where thousands of tons of sorghum have been arriving since last March and thousands more are on their way.

Great as its food needs are, Chad has failed to absorb and distribute to the hungry most of the supplies furnished by the world community.

Of about 4,000 tons of American sorghum remaining in Maiduguri, an inspector has found 1,000 to be rotten and 700 infested with bugs.

The shift to a region of marginal need and the backlog in Maiduguri with more grain on the way illustrate the dilemma of the American relief effort to Chad. It is shared by the many other donors—governments, international organizations and private groups. The need is great, assistance has been made available but donors are powerless against government handling of transport and distribution.

Mismanagement Charged
Ten days of conversations here with representatives of most of the principal donors—the United States, France, the United Nations and various multilateral organizations—affiliated with the Common Market's European Development Fund and private groups—as well as two field trips

disclosed remarkable unanimity in assessments of the problem. The government of Ngarta Tombalbaye is believed to be mismanaging the relief effort mainly by incompetence, apathy and participation in or toleration of those stricken by drought and famine. Consequently, all persons interviewed insisted on anonymity.

One price exacted by President Tombalbaye for allowing his four million people to receive assistance is that all decisions are made by his government.

The American shift to the South (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

At Jerusalem Trial

Israeli Agent Denies Threat To Capucci Over Confession

JERUSALEM, Oct. 11.—A Greek Catholic archbishop on trial for alleged gun-running to Arab guerrillas and the Israeli agent who interrogated him after arrest differed today in court on whether the prelate had been threatened.

The Most Rev. Hieronim Capucci today told the court that he had been warned that he would be killed unless he stood by a purported confession made before his arrest.

He made the accusation after the three-judge district court, meeting behind closed doors, heard the testimony of the Israeli security services interrogator alleged to have made the threat.

In a text of his evidence, released after he left the building, the man, identified only by the alias

of Ibrahim Sarur, said that the archbishop's contention was "an absolute absurdity."

The 52-year-old Syrian-born prelate faces three counts of aiding the el-Fatah guerrilla organization by twice smuggling guns, ammunition, grenades and explosive charges in his limousine from Lebanon to the occupied West Bank of Jordan. He has pleaded innocent.

Speaking from the defendant's dock, the archbishop said, "All that I told the police was with the thought of an absolute promise to free me and my assistant, Father Butros, permanently and immediately after I made my statement."

Mr. Sarur "threatened me with murder if I retracted all or part of the statement and, therefore, the statement was not made of my own free will and choice and is meant only to distort the truth," the archbishop said.

Archbishop Capucci declined to be sworn in. He and his lawyer, Aris Shehadeh, acknowledged to Chief Judge Miriam Ben-Porat that the move exempted the defendant from cross-examination and that his declaration could not be construed as sworn testimony.

State prosecutor Gabriel Bach said that the prelate freely admitted the charges when he was first stopped and questioned Aug. 8 and repeated the admission in a second statement delivered after his arrest Aug. 12. Mr. Bach said that only the second statement had been introduced in the indictment.

The court resumed the trial until Monday at the request of Mr. Shehadeh, who said that he felt ill.

Israel Prepares Stand for Talks With Kissinger

JERUSALEM, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Israel today formulated its negotiating stance for presentation to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as demonstrators demanding the right to settle in the occupied West Bank of Jordan mobilized to protest his arrival.

The cabinet met for six hours to draw up its position in advance of Mr. Kissinger's arrival tomorrow night, although a government source said that it could not know what proposals, if any, Mr. Kissinger was bringing from Cairo, Damascus and Amman.

The source said that the government expected its two scheduled meetings with Mr. Kissinger to be devoted entirely to procedural matters on setting up the next stage of Arab-Israeli negotiations and to identifying the Arab state with which Israel will negotiate next.

Religious Jews, who have been trying to settle in the West Bank in the last three days, said that they would protest Mr. Kissinger's presence by gathering outside the Israeli Embassy in Jerusalem, where the first talks will be held.

Israeli security forces said today that they had cleared all Jewish squatters from the West Bank.

South Africa Editor Ordered to Stand Trial

DURBAN, South Africa, Oct. 11 (AP).—John O'Malley, editor of the *Durban Daily News*, was today ordered to stand trial Nov. 27-28 on charges of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The charges against Mr. O'Malley, 51, followed publication in the *Daily News* last month of a story which said that two African groups would defile a government ban on a rally in support of the Mozambique Liberation Front. The act outlaws the "advertising" of meetings that have been banned. Michael Green, 44, the newspaper's senior assistant editor, will be tried with Mr. O'Malley.

Chad Food Aid Seen Wasted

(Continued from Page 1)

hara is an example. Last June, with the rainy season at hand, which makes most of Chad's roads unusable, the government urged the donors to provide aid. The American Embassy was surprised when Public Works Minister Abdoulaye Ndjomona, in charge of all drought relief, ordered 1,300 of the 2,000 tons to be delivered to northern locations. Aware that the 70,000 nomads of the Saharan region live in permanent drought and have for centuries coped without outside aid, it persuaded the minister to reduce the allocation to half the 2,000 tons and proceeded with the airlift.

The prefect, or governor of the region, Bakary Diallo, said all 50 tons would be stocked until April or May, when the nomads will be running out of the proceeds of this year's date crop and before next year's can be marketed. Throughout rural Africa the period before the new harvest is one when people have a difficult time making ends meet, but it is not considered an emergency.

Mr. Diallo appeared to see no paradox in carrying grain by emergency airlift only to put it in storage for seven months. The American Embassy does, but feels powerless.

Aid and development officials here can only guess at the reasons motivating this surprising allocation.

One line of speculation is that President Tombalbaye is sending American grain to the north because he wants to appease the nomads, who are openly disaffected and who have often rebelled against all governments trying to dominate them. Another reason offered is that grain sent so far away can be disposed of without anyone's knowing its ultimate use. A third speculation is that the grain can be used to feed government troops sent north to keep the nomads in check.

There is no need to guess, however, at the reason for the constant backlog of relief food. It is the government failure to break the monopoly of the trucking industry in this landlocked country without railroads.

Throughout the relief operations beginning last year, the donors have carried on a running fight with the truck monopoly. The truck owners have used the monopoly to enforce the highest ton-per-mile rate in the world and to keep the cheaper, faster and larger Nigerian trucks from carrying grain here while Chadians starved.

An international official said that the government "could not impose its will on the truckers." But a leading figure in the trucking industry said that most members of the government had an interest in truck ownership through close relatives, including Mr. Tombalbaye's wife.



TROUBLE IN KOREA—Rock-throwing students attacking police in Seoul on Thursday during an anti-government demonstration that urged democratic rule in South Korea.

Kissinger Flies to Damascus, Sees Assad

(Continued from Page 1)

In Cairo, Mr. Kissinger said that he and Mr. Sadat had discussed the "modalities" of the next stage, but he refused to go into details. Mr. Sadat also declined to talk about them.

Both men said Mr. Kissinger had first to present the results of their talks to the leaders of other countries he is visiting on this trip. American officials said today that the situation was so delicate in the Arab world, with the Arab summit only two weeks away, that any premature announcement of the format of the next stage of talks might prove counterproductive.

Therefore it may prove more worthwhile, Mr. Kissinger said to newsmen, for Mr. Sadat to seek the endorsement of the Arab summit before publicly committing himself to the next round of talks with Israel.

The West Bank

Moreover, the possible talks between Jordan and Israel on the future of the West Bank of the Jordan River, now occupied by Israel, run into the problem of who should speak for the Palestinians living there.

Mr. Kissinger, publicly and privately, has endorsed the view held by both Jordan and Israel that the problem of the Palestinians living on the West Bank should be settled within the framework of Jordanian-Israeli talks. Mr. Rabin, in fact, has recently expressed his government's willingness to return some of the West Bank territory to Jordan in return for some kind of nonbelligerence.

But Egypt, Syria and other Arab states hold the public position that the future of the West Bank Palestinians should be left to the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and they have pushed efforts to have that group address the current United Nations General Assembly session.

It is expected that at the Arab summit the question of the Palestinians and Jordan's role in negotiating on behalf of the West Bank will be clarified.

The Next Steps

What Mr. Kissinger is trying to do on this trip is work out a common understanding on the next stages of negotiation. He is said to favor talks between Israel and Egyptians, with Israel and Jordanians holding simultaneous talks or meeting soon thereafter. He also is said to be looking for some language that would link those talks with

further progress, especially on the Syrian-Israeli front.

For there to be any progress there must be further Israeli troop withdrawals, but the Israelis have made it clear that

they expect some political concessions from the Arabs in return, a subject difficult for any Arab leader to talk about, particularly in advance of the Moroccan summit.

Brezhnev Urges Resumption Of Geneva Talks on Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

by more than one U.S. official. But he stressed that the next five-year plan, which will begin next year, should bring a five-year period of quality, a five-year period of efficiency in the name of the further growth of the people's well-being.

"Our successes will be still more significant if everywhere, in each republic and region, in each plant and factory, in each collective and state farm, there is displayed a persistent struggle for increasing the efficiency of public production," Mr. Brezhnev said.

"Don't be offended that I have repeated these words 13 times because it is the main thing—efficiency of production," the Soviet leader said, rapping the podium vigorously.

In his Middle East comments, Mr. Brezhnev praised Syrian President Hafez al-Assad for maintaining close contacts with the Soviet Union. He pointedly refrained from similar praise of the Egyptians, whose foreign minister, Ismail Fahmy, is due here for an official visit in three days.

Soviet Bloc Weighs Ties With Israelis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Soviet-bloc officials said yesterday that the Soviet Union and four of its East European allies are considering the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel sometime next year. The five countries broke relations with Israel during the Middle East war of 1967.

Edward Gierk, the Polish party leader, told newsmen during his visit to Washington this week that he envisioned resumption of ties "within a year." He added that Poland has always supported the existence of Israel.

Diplomats from other Soviet-bloc countries said the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia expected to resume diplomatic ties with Israel in 1975. They said they believed the move was still predicated on withdrawal by the Israelis to the borders their country had before the 1967 war.

The Soviet Union has indicated for several years that Israeli agreement to withdraw to such frontiers would open the way to resumption of relations.

Israeli officials said they believed that overtures such as that of Mr. Gierk were aimed more at influencing American public opinion than their own government.

The idea of resuming relations was hinted at in June by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, when he expressed the desire for normal ties with all countries in the Middle East.

When the Soviet Union and its four allies broke diplomatic ties with Israel, only Romania, which pursues an independent foreign policy, maintained relations. Yugoslavia, which has had a close relationship with the Arab countries for decades, also broke with Israel in 1967.

MARBELLA CLUB
COME NOW

Summer goes on until Dec. 31st at Marbella Club. During this short interval we make it look winter. Although the Christmas tree is set to the warm pool. Year round.

Marbella Club Hotel, Marbella (Spain). Tel.: 93 25 84 84. Telex: 77219 Club ES.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
PARIS: 5, RUE DAUNOU
MUNICH: 9, FALKENST.STR.

Wilson Obtains a 3-Seat Majority

(Continued from Page 1)

try and other steps to inject more socialism into British life.

On this issue, Mr. Wilson said his majority would be enough to put through Labor's pledges and suggested there would be no attempt to water them down.

There remains the danger of a party eruption over the issue of the Common Market. Mr. Wilson has pledged to give the British people a chance to vote on whether they want to remain in Europe, some time within the next year after efforts to change Britain's membership terms.

Several party moderates have said they would resign from the government if the vote went against Europe. No political analyst is prepared to rule out rejection by the voters even if the Labor party urged them to vote "yes" on remaining in the nine-nation community.

"Social Contract"

A more immediate test centers on Mr. Wilson's handling of the economy and the stability of his "social contract" with the unions on curbing inflationary wage demands. During the campaign, Mr. Wilson stressed that his voluntary agreement with the often troublesome unions was the only way to avoid a "wages explosion."

The collapse of that unwritten accord would severely challenge the new Wilson government and intensify economic strains. Evidence of whether it works could come this winter when coal miners and other important groups of workers make their demands.

Mr. Wilson's emphasis on the contract and his pledge of hard-headed realism appeared to sway many voters who remembered the dark days of last winter and the Tory struggle with striking coal miners.

"The Tories had too much trouble living down their fight with the coal miners when they were in office, and one analyst said today, 'The voters didn't believe that Heath, though as he was then, could suddenly become a man of moderation who believed in national unity.'"

The Tory share of the vote—35.3 per cent—was their lowest in modern electoral history. Labor captured 39.3 per cent and the Liberals 13.3.

The casualties included two men who defected from the Labor party. Richard Taverner, who left to stand as an independent candidate, went down to defeat along

Anti-IRA Security Tighter for U.K. Units in Germany

HANNOVER, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Security precautions have been tightened to prevent possible attacks by Irish republican guerrillas on British military and civilian installations in West Germany, a spokesman for the Lower Saxony Interior Ministry said here today.

The police were ordered to intensify their watch on access roads to British Army barracks after reports that the Irish Republican Army was planning such attacks, he said.

Travelers arriving at German air or sea ports from Ireland or Britain will have to undergo heightened security checks. A spokesman for the British Army of the Rhine said that a general "rehearsal of security precautions" had been ordered for British soldiers in West Germany.

Ulster Killings

BELFAST, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—A 40-year-old Roman Catholic worker was assassinated by gunmen as he walked through the Protestant area of Belfast on his way to work today. A 30-year-old Catholic was killed last night when gunmen burst into his home on the city's outskirts.

Medvedev Says Watergate Shows Strength of the U.S.

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Disident Marxist historian Roy Medvedev has charged the Soviet press with suppressing news on the Watergate case not only out of support for former

President Nixon but out of the Kremlin's fear of showing how an independent press and judiciary and representative bodies can restrain executive power.

The case, he said, "demonstrated not only the shortcomings but the great strength of American constitutional democracy and the tremendous role of publicity."

The kind of abuse exposed in the Watergate case, Dr. Medvedev said this week, happens more routinely here but "the Soviet establishment is securely shielded not only from false charges but also from a legitimate investigation of quite real abuses of power."

In an essay, "Lessons of Watergate and Prospects for Détente," Dr. Medvedev disclosed that the state prosecutor in the Georgian Republic had been trying to obtain high-level permission to search the apartment and interrogate the family of a former Politburo member, Vasily Mzhavanadze, who was dropped after an investigation of corruption in Georgia began.

Soviet sources have reported that the Mzhavanadze family accumulated about three million rubles (about \$4 million) during his 19-year-term as Communist party boss in Georgia. The sources said some Kremlin pressure was put on Mr. Mzhavanadze to divorce his wife so that she could be prosecuted separately but he refused. Later, the Kremlin reportedly released and let him retire quietly.

Congress had planned to recess today until Nov. 12 so members would have three weeks to campaign for the Nov. 5 elections, but due to the confrontation over aid to Turkey, it was expected to continue working at least until Thursday.

with Christopher Mayhew, who quit Labor this year to join the Liberals.

Enoch Powell, the Tory defector and a bitter foe of Mr. Heath, succeeded in his attempt to return

to the Commons by winning a seat in Northern Ireland. He was among 10 Protestant hardliners victorious in the province, all opposed to sharing power with the Roman Catholic minority.

September Trade Gap Shows Deteriorating British Position

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—In an economic report following yesterday's national election, the government said today that Britain's trade position had deteriorated last month.

The deepening of the nation's trade deficit, largely reflecting the rising bill for imported oil, was a reminder of the difficulties ahead for the Labor party administration of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The trade deficit last month was \$278 million (about \$380 million), the government said, an increase from the deficit of \$281 million in August. Last month's deficit was below the record imbalances reported for May, June and July, which totaled \$477 million in each month.

Mr. Wilson's political opponents suggested during the campaign that he had timed the election so that the voters would not be influenced by the monthly trade report issued today. The

state of the economy was the main campaign issue.

The quadrupling of oil prices since the October war has added Middle East last year has added to the problems, but has created additional difficulties for Britain because it already had a major trade gap before the price increases.

According to most estimates, Britain will experience a total trade deficit of about \$4.3 billion this year, among the largest in the world.

The government reported that exports last month rose to a record value of \$1,417 billion and imports rose to \$1,795 billion, the third highest in history. A major part of the increase in imports was accounted for by oil costs, which rose from \$295 million in August to \$501 million last month.

In an effort to bring the trade position into balance, the government has been trying to promote exports and inhibit imports to some extent. At the same time, however, the government fears pushing the nation into a major recession.

Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has indicated that he will propose measures to reflate the economy to head off a recession. But deflationary measures are likely to increase the demand for imports, thereby adding to the pressure on the trade balance.

Partly in response to the uncertain economic outlook following the election, the stock market declined today. The Financial Times industrial index dropped 4.5 points and closed at 190.9.

The pound recovered, however, following yesterday's sharp fall. It closed at 2,334 against the dollar, up from 2,323.95 yesterday. It had plunged more than 1.5 cents against the dollar yesterday.

23 SS May Face Retrial Under Bonn-Paris Pact

At least 23 high-ranking former SS officers will face new trials if a West German-French legal agreement comes into force, the Bundestag (lower house) Judicial Committee was told here.

The former SS and police officers are alleged to have taken part in organizing the deportation of Jews from France during World War II. All have been sentenced in absentia by French courts.

When the Federal Republic was founded in 1949, Bonn and the wartime Allies agreed that no person should be retried who had been sentenced by courts of the victorious powers. The Allies wanted to make sure that no convicted war criminal would be given a lighter sentence by a West German court.

The Franco-German agreement providing for such retrial has been ratified in France but has not yet been passed by the Bundestag's Judicial and Foreign Affairs Committees.

Mrs. Niarchos Dies in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

aristocrat John George Vanderbilt Henry Spencer-Churchill, Marquess of Blandford, now the 11th Duke of Marlborough.

That marriage lasted until 1971. In the meantime, Mr. Onassis had married Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of the American President, in 1968. That same year, Mr. Niarchos—after a brief Mexican marriage with Charlotte Ford, of the auto family, and a Mexican divorce—had returned to live with Eugenie.

In 1970, Eugenie Niarchos was found dead from barbiturate poisoning while vacationing on her husband's private island south of Athens. A post-mortem disclosed bodily injuries, and a public prosecutor attempted to bring charges against Mr. Niarchos. But a court ruled against such a procedure.

Six months after her divorce from the Marquess of Blandford, Tina was married to Mr. Niarchos. Mr. Niarchos, who is 66 and has five children from two of his earlier marriages, is one of Europe's wealthiest men.

He was at the Paris residence yesterday when his wife died but asleep in a separate bedroom.

Mrs. Niarchos had two children from her marriage with Mr. Onassis. Their son, Alexander, was killed last year in the crash of a light plane as it was taking off from Athens airport. Their daughter, Christina, 23, arrived here from the United States this afternoon. (United Press International reported that the daughter asked the Paris city prosecutor to perform an autopsy. No decision was made immediately.)

Saigon Papers Shut in Protest

SAIGON, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The Vietnamese Press Association said today that all daily newspapers would suspend publication tomorrow to protest government press restrictions.

But pro-government newspapers were not expected to join the one-day halt, which follows anti-government protests today, including one by Buddhist monks in which one of their leaders said four monks were beaten by police and had to be treated in a hospital.

A government spokesman said that the police denied attacking demonstrators and newsmen covering the incidents. He described reports of scuffles there as rumors.

Sudan Flood Toll

KHARTOUM, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Floods in southern Sudan late last month drowned 28 people and rendered 350,000 homeless, the Iraqi news agency reported from Khartoum.

3 Bombs Blast 2 Servicemen's Clubs in London

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Three bombs blasted two London military service clubs tonight in what appeared to be the second Irish Republican Army attack against British armed forces in six days. Scotland Yard said.

Suspected IRA bombs ripped apart two bars frequented by servicemen in Guildford, 28 miles south of London, last Saturday, killing five persons and injuring 65.

At least three persons were taken to a hospital with injuries suffered in the blasts tonight at the Victory Club for ex-servicemen, near Marble Arch, and the Army and Navy Club, in Pall Mall, police said.

Police directed traffic away from a section of Whitehall near Downing Street where two small cars were thought to contain bombs.

Paris May Cancel Aid to Chile Over French Prisoners

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The French National Assembly's Finance Committee today gave credit for cooperation with Chile from the proposed Foreign Ministry budget because eight French people are in Chilean jails for political reasons.

The budget, which has still to go before parliament, included 5.7 million francs (\$1.3 million) earmarked for educational and technical aid to Chile.

But the commission voted unanimously to remove these credits on an amendment by Gaullist Deputy Jacques Marette, who recalled that eight French people, including two women, "are being held in Chile for exclusively political reasons," commission sources said.

The eight French prisoners are believed to be supporters of the late President Salvador Allende. Some of them reportedly held dual French and Chilean nationality.

Meanwhile, Frenchmen called to fight a blaze at the Chilean Embassy here today found rage soaked in gasoline, police said. The fire, below the roof, caused little damage and was rapidly extinguished.

Stockholm Vows To Reduce Tax

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The Social Democratic government has promised Swedish workers tax cuts and other benefits next year, to be financed by employers.

Finance Minister Gunnar Strang announced the almost all Sweden would receive tax cuts in 1975-76 rising to 2,000 kronor (\$450) for incomes between 50,000 and 100,000 kronor.

Workers' health-insurance contributions also will be abolished. Mr. Strang said that the reforms, costing 4 billion kronor, will be financed by raising employers' social-insurance contributions from 3.8 to 7 per cent of income.

THE SEIKO QUARTZ IS CHANGING THE WORLD'S STANDARD OF ACCURACY.

It's at least four times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch.

The Seiko Quartz has no mainspring, no balance wheel, no alloy tuning fork. Instead, the time is kept by a tiny gold-coated quartz crystal which is vacuum-sealed in a capsule. It oscillates at exactly 16,384 times a second. (In comparison, an alloy tuning fork averages only 360 oscillations a second.) It's accuracy you can see as the second hand moves in a precise one step motion every single second. That's why the Seiko Quartz is accurate, not just within seconds per day or per week, but within seconds per month.

Depending on the model you choose (and Seiko has the biggest selection of quartz watches), the Seiko Quartz is from 4 to 60 times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch. It's what you'd expect from the people who sold the first quartz watch and who sell more than anybody else in the world.

SEIKO QUARTZ

Someday all watches will be made this way.

nor Denies Involvement

Rochester Brother Funded
Critical of Election Foe

By William Greider

TON, Oct. 11 (WP).—A sign biography of the late Court Justice, described by the late Justice as a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who ran for governor in 1970, was a "dirty campaign" financed by Nelson Rockefeller.



CLOWNING AROUND—A Denver salesman (left) returning from entertaining children at Colorado General Hospital fell victim to an empty gas tank and a dead car battery. Another Shriner clown came to his aid with gas and jumper cables.

Jury Is Sworn In by Sirica
In Watergate Cover-Up Trial

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—A jury of nine women and three men plus six alternates was sworn today to hear the trial of five former officials of Richard Nixon's administration and of his re-election organization on charges of conspiracy, perjury and obstruction of justice in the Watergate cover-up.

The jury consists of eight blacks and four whites; the six alternates are all black women. The panel appeared generally middle-class and middle-aged.

The selection came after nine days of laborious questioning during which U.S. District Judge John Sirica narrowed down a list of 635 prospective jurors to a final panel of 45. The lawyers then made their peremptory challenges.

The lengthy process was the result of Judge Sirica's desire to find a jury unbiased by the two years of intensive news coverage of the Watergate scandals.

The jurors and alternates will be taken to their homes to get their belongings for what is expected to be a stay of three to four months at a nearby hotel where they will be sequestered.

After the jury was seated, Judge Sirica opened sealed pleas by former president Nixon that two subpoenas commanding that he appear as a witness in the trial be quashed. Attorneys for the former president argued that Mr. Nixon was too ill to attend.

News Analysis

Pretrial Publicity Is an Issue
In Selection of Cover-Up Jury

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—The question in the minds of many observers in the courtroom of Judge John Sirica is whether the jury in the Watergate cover-up case will be an impartial one. The defense lawyers and other commentators are saying that it seems improbable.

Press coverage of Watergate has been thorough, with gavel-to-gavel national television broadcasts of the Senate Watergate committee hearings and the House impeachment proceedings and with wide reprinting of the transcripts of the White House tape recordings.

Judge Sirica has said that the prospective jurors he has questioned knew "something about the case," and the defense lawyers have said that the jurors' knowledge has been detailed.

Many prospective jurors, including a number who have been cleared for duty and can be eliminated only through the limited number of peremptory challenges by lawyers in the case, have said that they consider it unfair to prosecute the five former White House and Nixon campaign aides in the case while Mr. Nixon goes free.

Defendants in other famous cases, including Jack Ruby, who killed Lee Harvey Oswald before the trial, have been found to exist.

The courts have not always been precise in their explanations, but generally they seem to reason as follows:

It is impossible in an age of mass communications to find reasonably intelligent jurors who have heard nothing about famous cases. Defendants in sensational crimes should not be freed before at least an attempt has been made to try them. The courts can often meet the problem of prejudicial pretrial publicity by delaying the trial until the publicity abates, moving the trial to a town where publicity is less extensive, sequestering the jury, ordering lawyers and witnesses in the case not to talk to the press, and interviewing prospective jurors carefully.

Judge Sirica has used many of these techniques in an effort to combat whatever prejudicial effect pretrial publicity may have had, and has imposed what some lawyers consider an unjustifiably high degree of secrecy in the proceedings.

Nixon Accepts
U.S. Offer to
Defend Suits

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—The Justice Department confirmed yesterday that it has offered to continue representing former President Nixon in five civil suits filed before Mr. Nixon left office.

Mr. Nixon's chief lawyer said that the offer had been accepted. In a letter dated Sept. 24, Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen asked the former president's private lawyer, Herbert Miller, whether the Justice Department should continue defending Mr. Nixon against separate civil suits filed by actress Jane Fonda; Anthony Lake, a former National Security Council aide; Elmer Davis, the man originally accused of the Ellsberg break-in; John Sinclair, and the Socialist Workers party.

Mr. Miller, reached at home, said he had accepted the department's offer. He added that he is continuing to represent Mr. Nixon in other civil suits.

Justice Department spokesman Robert Havel confirmed a television news report of the letter. However, Mr. Havel said that it was not necessarily an offer to defend the former president against future lawsuits.

"We'd have to look at whether his official duties as president were involved," Mr. Havel said. "We will consider them on a case-by-case basis."

Reports of Mr. Petersen's offer came as a surprise to the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, according to Mr. Jaworski's press aide, James Doyle. Mr. Jaworski had not been consulted about the offer.

Questions were also raised concerning why Mr. Petersen, as chief of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, was the author of a letter offering to continue representing Mr. Nixon in civil suits.

An official of the department's Civil Division said he was unaware of the letter, but added that it was common for the Criminal Division to represent the government in civil suits involving wiretaps.

In the five civil suits, Mr. Nixon is named along with other government officials.

AEC Fines Hospital
CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission has fined the University of Illinois Medical Center \$2,000 for violating regulations on the handling of radioactive materials. An AEC spokesman said yesterday that it was the first fine levied by the AEC against a medical center.

Urges GOP Success to Fight Inflation

Ford Campaigns for Michigan Republicans

By Lou Cannon

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (UPI).—President Ford last night urged the election of Republican candidates to help him in his fight against inflation.

In remarks at a "Salute the President" dinner here, Mr. Ford said that it was "critical" to elect candidates who could help him defeat inflation by "making the hard choices."

"Some political analysts contend that the people deliberately vote for the president of one party and then for members of Congress from the other party to be sure that neither dominates," Mr. Ford said. "If we are to marshal all of our government's resources against inflation, that kind of logic simply won't work."

Mr. Ford's appeal was directed to hard-pressed Republicans in this state, where unemployment has consistently run two or more percentage points above the national average. The President said he had recognized this when he released \$38.8 million in federal funds aimed at providing public-service jobs for Michigan's nearly 350,000 unemployed workers.

The President, a former Michigan congressman, frankly acknowledged that this unemployment was a factor in the tight gubernatorial race between incumbent Republican Gov. William Milliken and his Democratic opponent, Sander Levin.

Despite his call for the election of Republican candidates, the President carefully avoided, as he has in most of his campaign appearances, any specific criticism of the Democrats.

When he talked about foreign policy, he even praised "a great Democratic president," Harry Truman, for launching a bipartisan foreign policy after World War II.

Mr. Ford attempted to shift to Congress the burden of carrying the anti-inflation fight. He said that the 31-point program which he presented Tuesday could not be put into effect by his own actions.

Truman, for launching a bipartisan foreign policy after World War II.

Mr. Ford attempted to shift to Congress the burden of carrying the anti-inflation fight. He said that the 31-point program which he presented Tuesday could not be put into effect by his own actions.

Truman, for launching a bipartisan foreign policy after World War II.

Mr. Ford attempted to shift to Congress the burden of carrying the anti-inflation fight. He said that the 31-point program which he presented Tuesday could not be put into effect by his own actions.

Truman, for launching a bipartisan foreign policy after World War II.

Mr. Ford attempted to shift to Congress the burden of carrying the anti-inflation fight. He said that the 31-point program which he presented Tuesday could not be put into effect by his own actions.

Truman, for launching a bipartisan foreign policy after World War II.

Mr. Ford attempted to shift to Congress the burden of carrying the anti-inflation fight. He said that the 31-point program which he presented Tuesday could not be put into effect by his own actions.

Truman, for launching a bipartisan foreign policy after World War II.

From Now Till 1985

Key to Energy Independence
Is Cutting Use of Oil, U.S. Told

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—The Federal Energy Administration, outlining its preliminary "Project Independence" findings, said today that the nation might be able to stop importing oil by 1985, but in the short term, import levels cannot be affected substantially by U.S. conservation efforts. And that leaves the emphasis on conservation efforts to relieve the strain, the FEA said.

President Ford on Tuesday called for voluntary conservation efforts to reduce oil consumption a million barrels a day by the end of 1975.

The FEA estimated that about 2.1 million barrels a day could be saved by 1985 but said that it would take mandatory energy-conservation standards to do it.

The FEA is expected to deliver to Mr. Ford around Nov. 7 a "Project Independence blueprint," detailing the policy choices available for making the nation independent of outside sources of energy.

But FEA administrator John Sawhill issued a summary of preliminary findings, drawn from some 21 task-force studies, at a meeting here with a 29-member citizens' advisory committee.

Some of the findings:

- If the government takes no new actions to accelerate domestic energy production, the United States would still be importing anywhere from 3.5 million to 10.2 million barrels of oil a day in 1985, depending on the price of oil; present imports are about 6.5 million barrels a day.
- If imported oil costs \$11 a barrel, close to current prices, "a combination of measures to accelerate domestic supply can eliminate imports by 1985."
- If the price of imported oil drops to \$7 a barrel the same supply-increasing measures could hold imports to about five million barrels a day.
- In the short term, import levels cannot be affected substantially by any major supply actions.

Development of the naval petroleum reserve in northern Alaska could provide two million barrels of oil a day by 1985; offshore leasing in the Pacific could add 1.2 million; accelerated development of oil shale could provide 750,000 barrels a day; but oil less than the Atlantic would provide only 500,000 barrels a day then.

Shale oil, synthetic oil and geothermal power would not be significant sources before 1985, and solar energy would begin contributing in the 1980s and 1990s.

Energy savings equal to some 2.1 million barrels of oil daily could be achieved by 1985 by imposing a mandatory standard of 30 miles a gallon on automobiles; mandatory standards for home and office insulation, commercial lighting, appliances, and power plants; tax credits for improving the energy efficiency of homes and commercial buildings; and research to improve industrial processes.

But FEA administrator John Sawhill issued a summary of preliminary findings, drawn from some 21 task-force studies, at a meeting here with a 29-member citizens' advisory committee.

Some of the findings:

- If the government takes no new actions to accelerate domestic energy production, the United States would still be importing anywhere from 3.5 million to 10.2 million barrels of oil a day in 1985, depending on the price of oil; present imports are about 6.5 million barrels a day.
- If imported oil costs \$11 a barrel, close to current prices, "a combination of measures to accelerate domestic supply can eliminate imports by 1985."
- If the price of imported oil drops to \$7 a barrel the same supply-increasing measures could hold imports to about five million barrels a day.
- In the short term, import levels cannot be affected substantially by any major supply actions.

Development of the naval petroleum reserve in northern Alaska could provide two million barrels of oil a day by 1985; offshore leasing in the Pacific could add 1.2 million; accelerated development of oil shale could provide 750,000 barrels a day; but oil less than the Atlantic would provide only 500,000 barrels a day then.

Shale oil, synthetic oil and geothermal power would not be significant sources before 1985, and solar energy would begin contributing in the 1980s and 1990s.

Energy savings equal to some 2.1 million barrels of oil daily could be achieved by 1985 by imposing a mandatory standard of 30 miles a gallon on automobiles; mandatory standards for home and office insulation, commercial lighting, appliances, and power plants; tax credits for improving the energy efficiency of homes and commercial buildings; and research to improve industrial processes.

But FEA administrator John Sawhill issued a summary of preliminary findings, drawn from some 21 task-force studies, at a meeting here with a 29-member citizens' advisory committee.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world: Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond bourse,
51, hoveniersstraat
antwerpen - belgium
tel: 031/31.93.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

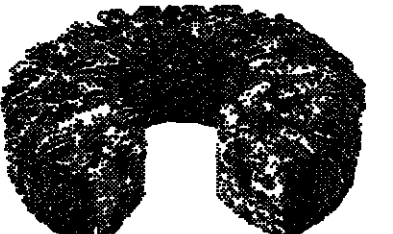
"THE TENNIS PLAYER'S VACATION GUIDE"

A NEW PERSON'S PUBLICATION

The indispensable guide to tennis family vacation planning. Fully illustrated 160-page paperback provides information on 107 vacation spots for tennis players in both the continental United States and 20 countries abroad, including Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, Western Europe and Iran. Tennis facilities, the pro, instruction, number of courts, surface, lighting, accommodations, dining, sightseeing, by Jerome E. Klein.

\$2.95 plus \$2 for air shipment & handling. Please send check with order to charge American Express or Master Charge, specify account number. Order from: Feron's Mail, ORDER DEPT., 7P-1, 40 West 4th St., N.Y.C. 10011. (Write for free catalog.)

Feron's
NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Best of
America
for You
and Friends

Delivery guaranteed anywhere in the world

Enjoyed in 158 foreign lands

Make your Christmas or anybody's a happier day with this great American Holiday Cake from Corsicana, Texas—the Original DeLuxe. Custom-baked, crammed with juiciest prime-harvest fruits and crisp Texas pecans; shipped fresh from our ovens in sturdy tin and carton; nothing is left to chance. Serve DeLuxe moist and rich to your family, let us send it to your friends, in the States or abroad. The best you've ever bought, baked, or eaten, or your money refunded—our exclusive guarantee since 1956. Give the best of America! Order now for pre-Christmas arrival.

AIRMAIL YOUR ORDER AND GIFT LIST TO US NOW FOR OVERSEAS DELIVERY. FOR DELIVERY WITHIN ORIGINAL 48 STATES, AIRMAIL ORDER BY DEC. 15TH. Tell us how to sign gift cards; we do the rest—perfect arrival assured. All shipments surface mail. Postpaid to the 50 States, U.S. Possessions, Puerto Rico, and APO-FPO addresses. To shipments outside, add \$1.50 per cake. 2-lb., \$5.15; 3-lb., \$7.15; 5-lb., \$11.45. Prices quoted in U.S. Dollars.

Collin Street Bakery, Box 584, (Cable: "Fruitcakes") Corsicana, Texas, U.S.A. 75110

Please ship: 2-lb.; 3-lb.; 5-lb. Payment is enclosed.

☐ Ship to me. ☐ Ship to attached list (names, addresses, names given).

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ COUNTRY _____

les gifts

made of slate and gold

designed according to the age-old tradition of high class jewellery by

M. Gérard
JOAILLIERS

pocket-lighters, wrist watches
cigarette cases, ashtrays, paper-knives,
paper-weights

PARIS, 8, avenue Montaigne, 8°
MONTE-CARLO, avenue de Monte-Carlo
LAUSANNE, Grand-Chêne, 9

"Opening soon in... GSTAAD"

The Threshold Test Ban Treaty

In 1963, the United States and the Soviet Union abandoned all nuclear testing except for tests conducted underground. But to the dismay of those who had hoped that restrictions on testing in the atmosphere and underwater would hobble the arms race, both countries found that underground nuclear tests gave the arms race new impetus. Only last summer, at the third Nixon-Brezhnev summit, did the two countries finally agree to limit underground testing. Americans and Russians signed a treaty to halt big weapons tests—of a force over 150 kilotons—in 1976. Tests for "peaceful purposes" of any size, however, were not covered. The Russians, who apparently have some large excavations in mind, insisted on leaving the issue open. But the Americans, less sanguine about so-called "peaceful" explosions, wrote into the text a requirement that the two sides make an agreement on such explosions "at the earliest possible time." Talks to honor that requirement began this week in Moscow.

Now, there is a body of expert opinion—which we find persuasive—which holds that the threshold of 150 kilotons (10 times the size of the Hiroshima bomb) is far too high. Such a threshold would not perform the basic arms-control function of dampening down the arms race. Once set, it would be hard to lower and would probably hinder efforts to move toward ending all tests in a "comprehensive test ban." Since there are enough senators (37) on record in favor of a comprehensive ban to block ratification on a high-threshold treaty, it is plain that this treaty would have been in political jeopardy even if it had made adequate provision for peaceful explosions.

Mr. Ford's attitude toward the threshold treaty, which his predecessor signed, seems a good deal more restrained—at least as reflected in the comments the other day of Secretary of State Kissinger. Mr. Kissinger raised the possibility that Soviet-American agreement on peaceful blasts might not be

forthcoming. He tightened considerably the previously loose condition that such an agreement must be reached before the treaty is submitted for Senate ratification. He conceded that, in tests by advanced nuclear countries, there are "at least some cases" in which military and nonmilitary explosions can be distinguished; the clear implication was that in other cases they cannot.

The Ford administration's skepticism does it credit. The new President would be doing less than his duty if he did not discreetly take into account that his predecessor may have signed an inadequate agreement because of his own political distress. And an agreement which would permit tests of any size, if the tester characterized them as "peaceful," is inadequate. The flaw is not so much that either great power would gain a military advantage over the other as that they both would lose standing to persuade third countries not to create or expand nuclear forces of their own. How can the great powers persuade third countries not to go nuclear if they are blithely conducting "peaceful" explosions themselves? The Russians have a special responsibility to address this question since, unlike the Americans, they still profess to see a great potential for "peaceful" nuclear blasts.

On two counts, then—the excessive height of the weapons-testing threshold and the inadequacy of the provision for "peaceful" testing—the draft treaty left over from the Nixon-Brezhnev summit needs to be improved. Controls on weapons testing obviously must be related to the emerging size and shape of the two great powers' strategic forces, as they are further discussed at the SALT talks. The control of "peaceful" tests must be related in turn to broader Soviet-American efforts to limit the proliferation of nuclear arms. We trust that these considerations are on the table at the threshold treaty talks being quietly conducted in Moscow now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Restraint by Rabin

Israelis still speak in muted sadness about one of the most traumatic moments of their modern history, the so-called Altalena affair of June, 1948. With their republic in its first days challenged on all fronts by combined Arab armies, the new leader, David Ben-Gurion, issued the drastic orders to open fire and destroy a munitions vessel attempting to land a cargo of sorely needed weapons for the Jewish fighters. The premier argued that his young government's authority was at stake, for the supplies on the Altalena were destined not for the national army but for the Irgun, one of the militant factional armies operating outside the government command.

Some of the same conflicts of principle that so anguished Ben-Gurion as he faced the Altalena seem to be present as his latter-day successor, Premier Yitzhak Rabin, confronts militant Israelis attempting to establish new settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. In an act of exemplary political courage the Rabin government ordered police and army units into action this week, for the second time in as

many months, to expel these highly motivated but misguided squatters. No more than Ben-Gurion before him could Mr. Rabin tolerate any group of citizens taking national policy into their own hands and operating in matters of war or peace independently of government decisions.

By implanting new Jewish communities in occupied territory—in flat defiance of government policies—the would-be settlers were aiming to deter the government from carrying out any troop withdrawal that might be negotiated with Jordan. In effect, these young Israelis were attempting to "create facts" which the government would have to acknowledge in drawing the national frontiers just as the Arabs have accused the Israeli government itself of doing over the years.

Mr. Rabin's courageous action just on the eve of Secretary of State Kissinger's arrival gives evidence of the sincerity and determination of the Israeli government to prevent a hard-line minority from disrupting negotiations or precluding the concessions that alone can lead to peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Courageous Step for Ford

The decision to pay for these and other [U.S.] spending measures by a tax surcharge on the affluent and on companies is a courageous step for a Republican president at election time. Faced with similar investment problems to our own, Ford has given fresh investment incentives to offset the depressing effect of this higher taxation. In the unwhipped world of American congressional politics, of course, an economic package is not so certain to pass through unscathed as in Britain.

—From the Guardian (London).

Busing Is Not for Boston

The neighborhood school has a special place in American hopes and affections. Parents who may not have the benefit of much education themselves, whose lives may be circumscribed by low wages and poor social conditions, still see the local school as the one chance their children can have of enjoying a better life than they themselves have had. School is in that sense the gateway to the American dream. It is not surprising, therefore, that busing touches a sensitive nerve. The present trouble in Boston has its local character of course, but it shows that conflict over schooling is not

confined to the Southern United States. It can happen anywhere, when people feel their children's rights are in jeopardy; not so long ago it fired the anger of the Jewish community in Brooklyn (and American Jews as a whole are firmly liberal in their racial sympathies) against their black neighbors...

—From The Times (London).

Wilson's Victory

Wilson and the other [Labor] ministers said shockingly little about what they plan to try to do about Britain's crisis. It is only poor comfort that the Conservatives did not want to put out their necks, either, and that some openly accepted large-scale and long-term unemployment. This much is clear, however: On a longer range, Wilson will try to encourage investments and boost production while at the same time guaranteeing certain wage increases through the "social contract." These two things are tied up closely. But some people fear that even that try will be too late. For the time being, the British population has to resign itself to a further decline of the standards of living. For how long it will and can accept that and give the Wilson government a chance to get the British society out of its vicious circle will be the victor's greatest problem.

—From the Politiken (Copenhagen).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

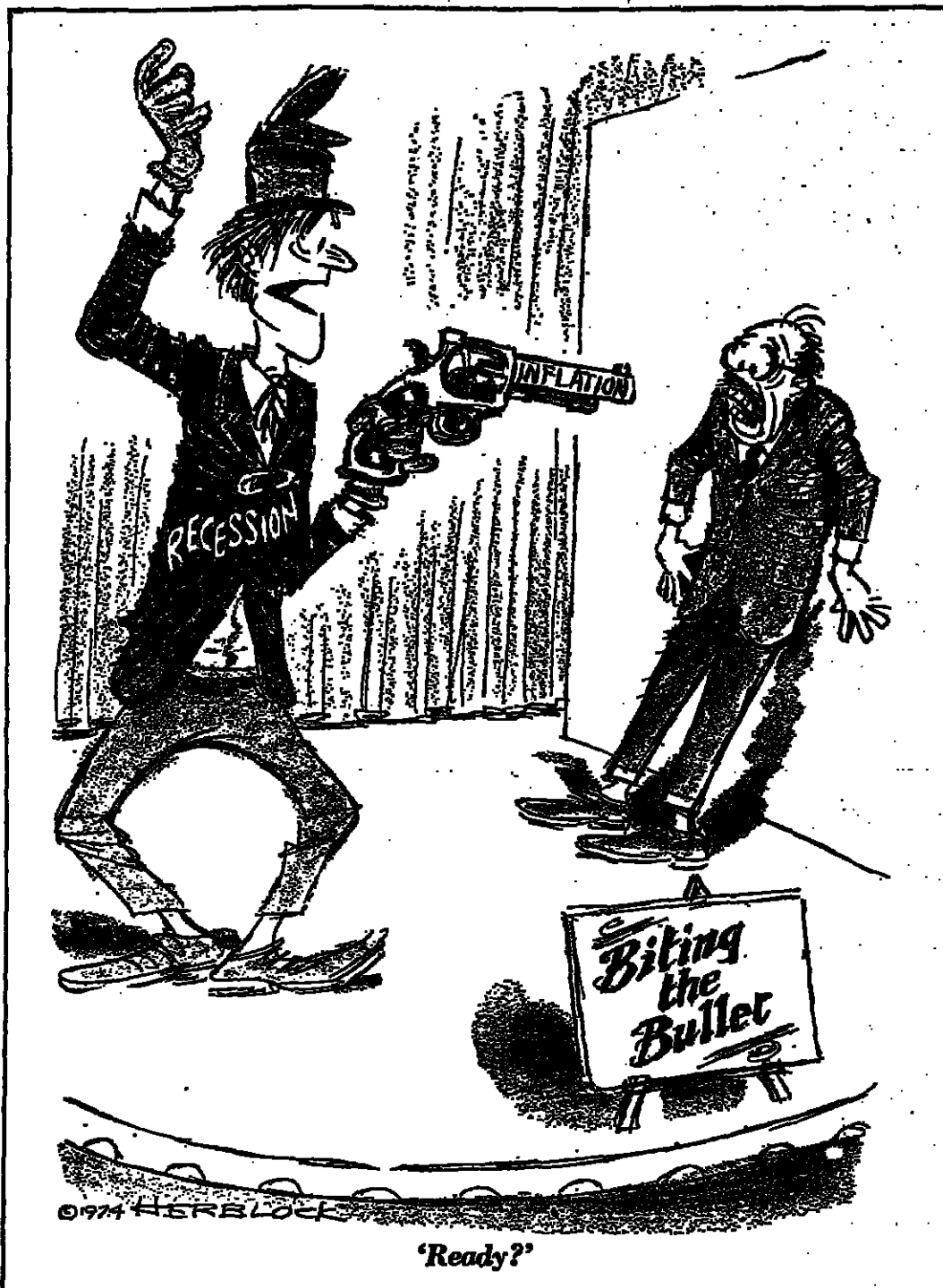
October 12, 1899

LONDON—It has finally happened, hostilities have started and the first blood has been shed in South Africa between the British and the Boers. The South Africans have blown up and captured a train between Vryburg and Mafeking. However, according to the Daily Mail, the Boers have suffered heavy casualties. A British relief column under the command of General White is in the area and preparing to do battle.

Fifty Years Ago

October 12, 1924

MILWAUKEE—That the U.S. Government will have airplanes which will be able to make the journey from Washington to Peking in less than 60 hours was the statement of Brig. Gen. Mitchell, assistant chief of the Army Air Service, at the annual meeting of the military order of the Loyal Legion. He also said that most international air routes of the future would be over the North Pole.



An Aegean Crystal Ball

By C.L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—The solution of the Cyprus crisis is essentially predicated on three things: continuation of a Caramanlis regime in Greece; maintenance of some kind of cogent government in a confused Turkish political situation; and a successful American diplomatic intervention that produces tangible evidence of a desire for compromise on Turkey's part.

The two communal leaders in Cyprus itself, Clerides and Denktash (representing Greek-speakers and Turkish-speakers) have kept their own bilateral talks going against great odds and achieved some success. And Archbishop Makarios, whose return might touch off trouble, has been persuaded to stay away from the island—at least for a while. Thus the key problems are all external to Cyprus itself.

Caramanlis is likely to gain a majority in next month's elections here (the first in a decade), thus reinforcing his position; otherwise he will lead a coalition. The Turkish outlook is less clear; but the army there always remains the ultimate power force and its leadership must be persuaded. Can Washington achieve that?

Stable Situation

Strangely, the Greek situation seems more stable this month, which is a tribute to the leadership of Premier Caramanlis who took over in emergency circumstances from the despotic King. He led the nation away from a potential military disaster and has now prepared for restoration of parliamentary government. The likelihood is his firm guidance will avert hysteria over Cyprus.

Although Caramanlis bitterly resents the second (August) Turkish invasion of that island because it was aimed at his policies, he has kept his cool. (The first Turkish invasion, in July, was aimed at the junta which sponsored a Cypriot coup.) Caramanlis would probably even ignore the hysterical prejudice against "federal solution" and accept a reasonable Cyprus federation if the Turks show moderation.

But the Greeks are skeptical enough to doubt the Turks' own instincts for reason. They count on American pressure and in this

respect Caramanlis is twisting Washington's arm by threats to undermine the U.S. strategic position. The Premier was an avid student of De Gaulle's diplomatic blackmail techniques.

Right now, the word "Cyprus" symbolizes all Greece's problems: inflation, a shaky economy, uneasiness about potential officer plots, the monarchy-versus-republic question, constitutional reform and widespread public demands for a purge of junta leaders and their nastiest tools.

A Winner

If Cyprus can be pacified, under a new accord acceptable to Athens and Ankara (as well as their Cypriot clients), much of the pressure here will be relieved. The Greeks now seem to favor total demilitarization of an independent Cyprus, removing not only all Greek and Turkish troops but also British bases. The Soviet bloc and the Arabs both favor this approach. Since London is trying to save defense farthings everywhere, this idea should prove a winner.

Caramanlis has his own team working on economic problems. Solving them, of course, depends on what happens in the whole Western world; but he seems to reckon that with discipline and restraint, the Greek picture can be substantially improved within two or three years.

The gravest internal concern is the twined problem of restoring discipline in the armed forces while at the same time satisfying popular demands for a purge. The army was carefully policed during the colonels' seven-year rule and most of the officers retired to make way for junta appointees who are too old or no longer qualified for commands.

Prudent Attack

The new government has prudently attacked the question piecemeal, removing, retiring or sequestering key military opponents without risking the flare-up of a sizeable revolt. Many junta appointees who violently opposed King Constantine's return now seem to favor the hope he might save them from a purge. This is silly; if the king is voted back by referendum (which is improbable) he will first be deprived of any real power.

My own guess, when regarding the clouded Greek looking-glass, is that Caramanlis will come back even stronger, that a republic will be established with strong presidential authority, that he will be elected to that office, and that there will be a limited purge of principal junta officials, a purge conducted under regular legal procedures at a time when public passions have subsided.

And Cyprus? To accomplish all the above a stable and equitable formula must be found to pacify that unhappy island. Whether we or the Greeks or the Turks or the Cypriots like it or not, the buck is quietly being passed to Washington.

Ford's First Installment

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—There is something incongruous—not to say irresponsible—in the complaints that President Ford's economic package only nibbles at the budget, or bites the marshmallow. For those bleeding about the mild character of the program would have been utterly horrified if Mr. Ford had had the courage of his convictions.

Moreover, the critics tend to view the administration proposals as a one-shot effort. In fact, abundant evidence suggests that it is more of a first installment with supplements almost sure to come along.

To be sure, the country is in acute economic distress. Economic activity which slipped very sharply at the end of last year has been flat ever since. The President's chief forecaster, Alan Greenspan of the Council of Economic Advisors, sees no prospect for a pickup before the first or second quarter of next year.

That means a year and a half or more without economic growth. No matter what President Ford is pleased to say, that is, as Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board has acknowledged, a recession.

Food Costs

On the inflationary side, the 11 per cent annual rise registered in the consumer price figures is three or four times what is tolerable. While the latest wholesale price numbers level off, the recent drop in expected corn and soybean production promises another increase in food costs later on this year.

Big wage claims—especially in the coal negotiations, which could lead to a strike next month—are in the offing. That will inevitably generate pressure for price increases since the big price gains of the past year have come in fuel and food, not industry as a whole.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

A White House Need For Scientific Advice

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—If ever there was a time when the President of the United States needed the help of the best objective scientific minds to help him grapple with the problems of food, fuel, transportation, housing and many other things, it is now; but he is a little short-handed.

Early in 1973, President Richard Nixon abolished the post of presidential science adviser at the White House, and disbanded the government's office of science and technology. It was decided then that men like James Killian and Jerry Wiesner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who had helped guide the country through the mysteries of nuclear energy and space, among many other things, were no longer essential on the White House staff.

Roy L. Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget, explained the reasons. During the Eisenhower administration, he said, when the Russians pushed ahead into space with their Sputniks, there was a need to bring science right to the top of the White House. But after that, he added, science and scientific points of view were represented throughout the government, so "there isn't a need to bring the scientific point of view directly into the president's office. It's there every day."

Disliked Advice

Well, maybe so. There is, however, another view that Nixon didn't like the advice he was getting from the scientists about some of his programs, like the development of the supersonic planes, and the dangers of modern technology on the environment of the human race. And there was another conflict. Nixon sensed, quite accurately, that his official scientists were not very enthusiastic about his chances of winning the Vietnam war. They were not part of "the Nixon team," but had become sort of a "special interest" group or scientific lobby within the White House family, with strong political views hostile to his own.

Maybe he was right about this and maybe he was wrong, but the fact is that he wiped them out, and transferred the responsibility for scientific advice to the director of the National Science Foundation, H. Guyford Stever, an able and talented man, who is not at the center of policymaking at a time when science is central to the problem of the nation and the world's problems.

Roy Ash is probably right that "science and scientific points of view are now represented throughout the government," but he is probably wrong in thinking that their information about present problems and their suggestions on what might be done about increasing the food and the fuel of the world get to the White

House "every day" or even on time to influence President Ford's decisions.

The truth is, as Roy Ash indicated, that the federal government has a remarkable reservoir of scientific knowledge in Washington, scattered through the departments and agencies; on atomic and solar energy, on increasing the production of food by seeding and desalting the waters of the world, on geologic surveys of new sources of petroleum—one of which is now coming to the fore in Mexico. But all of this information is dispersed in the departments of the government and in the universities and laboratories of America.

It is not brought together, with all its potentialities for the future, and put before the President as a vision of the possible and the basis of his policies, which is too bad, because we now have a President who is listening.

It is fortunate, and accidental, that Nelson Rockefeller, Ford's nominee for vice-president, has spent the last few months presiding over a study of the "critical choices" before America—many of them precisely on this question about what science can contribute to the solution of our national and world problems.

One of the studies in the Rockefeller analysis, for example, has to do with the role of scientific research and development on the world's economic problems. It indicates that a bold investment of \$40 billion in food, less plants could feed within a few years enough additional food to maintain many millions of the world's increasing population.

George Woods, former head of the World Bank, is working on a plan to bring the Arabs—the new capitalists of the world—the UN, and the banking and technological skills of the Western world together to build and distribute this new fertilizer capacity.

New and Cheaper

Likewise, Rockefeller money and other foundation money is going to exploit new and cheaper means of producing essential raw materials to manufacture aluminum, to find food in the seas, to restore the ancient granaries of the Middle East, and to find new and cheaper engines of transportation.

For the moment, the pessimism and shortages of the world are dominating the possibilities and dampening the natural optimism of America, and this is the frustration of the scientists in Washington, in the universities, and in the laboratories.

They are dispersed and many of them feel abandoned. They are a great natural resource of America, and know much about the unused resources of the world. But they have to be given a chance to have the nation and only the nation can call them all back together.

Logic

The same logic applies to the various programs designed to help those in trouble. Legislation for job and tax programs is required. Since the Congress is not going to act now, there will have to be a follow-on when the Congress returns. It seems likely that the Senate after the elections would be better than the pre-election climate for such measures.

Even in the matter of wage and price restraint, where the President's caution seems most difficult to justify, there is a case for delay. A coal settlement will certainly mean a big wage increase. The more so as the coal operators, unlike most of industry, have it to give. So the strategic time to draw the line on wages and prices is after a settlement in coal.

On the whole, in other words, a strong case can be made for a cautious program. The real complaint, I think, goes to the White House disarray which allowed false expectations to be built in advance.

Tokyo Industrialist, Ex-Envoy Mounted Nobel Drive for Sato

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The board chairman of Japan's largest construction company and a retired Japanese ambassador to the United Nations today discussed their roles in a successful worldwide drive to win the Nobel Peace Prize for former Premier Eisaku Sato.

The campaign took 14 months, and involved publication of a special book to impress the judges and active efforts by the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Nearly everybody in Japan and many persons throughout the world were surprised at the choice of Mr. Sato as a co-recipient of the award, announced Tuesday. Former Irish Foreign Minister Sean MacBride was the other co-recipient. Among those who were not surprised were board chairman Moriohiko Kajima of the multimillion-dollar Kajima Corp. and former UN Ambassador Toshikazu Kase.

Mr. Kajima, who has been politically and personally close to Mr. Sato for many years, said work began in August of last year in the drive to secure the award for the former Japanese premier. As chairman of the Kajima Institute of International Peace, the industrialist had tried unsuccessfully in the past to obtain the peace award for another former Japanese premier and the wife of a premier. "We thought it was just about our time to get the prize," Mr. Kajima said.

Mr. Sato's opposition to Japan acquiring nuclear arms was a major argument for awarding the peace prize to him.

Something of a Hawk

Mr. Sato, who had closely backed U.S. foreign policy during the 1960s, had been considered something of a hawk in domestic terms and thus potentially offensive to China and the Soviet Union. In order to neutralize possible diplomatic critics, early in the drive Mr. Kajima obtained the backing of Premier Kakuei Tanaka, long a member of Mr. Sato's political faction, and the foreign minister at the time, Masayoshi Ohira.

"Sato didn't want to be nominated unless we got those signatures," the construction magnate recalled. Mr. Kase, who is president of the Kajima Corp.'s publishing subsidiary and a director of the Kajima Institute of International Peace, promoted Mr. Sato's nomination during a two-month trip to about 10 countries last fall in his capacity as a Foreign Ministry adviser.

According to reports here, the Foreign Ministry asked Japanese diplomats, particularly in Asian countries, to line up backers for Mr. Sato's nomination. The

campaign received added impetus after Toshiro Kimura, a former chief cabinet secretary of Mr. Sato, became foreign minister in July.

The Norwegian committee, which administers the \$124,000 peace prize, prefers that a candidate have written at least one book. Since Mr. Sato's writings had been only in Japanese, and not pertinent to the peace award, his backers prepared and financed a limited hardcover English edition of his state speeches, with an introduction emphasizing his constant quest for peace.

Only 500 copies of "In Quest of Peace and Freedom" were printed, and none were placed on public sale. Mr. Sato's introduction was ghostwritten by Mr. Kase.

Last Dec. 28, Mr. Kajima and Mr. Kase presented the Nobel Prize nomination of Mr. Sato, 73, to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, endorsed by 17 cabinet members, judges and other prominent citizens, including the incumbent premier and foreign minister. On Jan. 28, the Japanese ambassador in Oslo presented the nomination to the Norwegian committee.

Quiet diplomatic lobbying continued through the spring and summer. Several weeks before the award was announced, Mr. Kase visited Norway and met the members of the Nobel committee.

Opposition parties and many independent-minded citizens are outraged over the award. The English language Japan Times, which served as the job printer for the Sato book, called the award "a highly improbable choice" and suggested that it should have been given instead to the millions of Japanese whose death in World War II created "a national ethos of pacifism" in the postwar era.



Eisaku Sato

Minister Says Portugal Seeks Ties With China

HONG KONG, Oct. 11 (Reuters)

Portugal believes that the decolonization of its overseas territories will pave the way for the early establishment of diplomatic relations with China, the Portuguese overseas territory minister said here tonight.

But the minister, Antonio de Almeida Santos, said that Peking had not officially told Lisbon that independence for Mozambique and Angola was a precondition to establishing ties.

Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portuguese Guinea, gained independence last month.

Mr. Almeida Santos could not say when relations with China might be established, but said Portugal had made it clear that it wanted them.

Last night, in Macao, Mr. Almeida Santos said that the decolonization policy would not apply to the Portuguese enclave on the Chinese coast, the Associated Press reported. He called Macao's status "unique."

Major Crisis Seen in Spain; Anti-Communist Front Urged

MADRID, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Political moderates warned today that Spain, gripped by political tension and labor unrest, may be approaching a major crisis.

The warnings came as thousands of industrial workers were idled by illegal stoppages. Police have made hundreds of political arrests in recent weeks, but most of the persons detained have been released.

One warning came from Tacho, a Christian-Democrat group associated with the Catholic Church. It said that "confusion and anxiety are overflowing" and urged the government to tell the people where the nation is headed.

In another warning of an uncertain future, the monarchist newspaper ABC, Spain's biggest, appealed to moderates to form a national alliance to prevent a "probable" Communist take-over when the 35-year reign of Generalissimo Francisco Franco comes to an end.

Pressures Build Up

The two statements reflected the political pressures that have been building since the illness of Gen. Franco, 81.

The pressures have been increased by an economic recession and by recent events in neighboring Portugal, where a 48-year-old rightist regime was toppled in an army coup that resulted in Communist participation in the government.

ABC said in a full-page editorial that Spanish politicians, bankers, businessmen and churchmen have joined a "nation-wide ultra-opportunist run toward the left."

"Everybody rushes to cross to the other side. It is now difficult to find Spanish politicians who do not profess they are leftists," ABC added.

"Would it not be more logical and sensible if all these people who now try to pass themselves off as leftists realized that they

belong to the right and are not ashamed of it, especially since half of free Europe votes the conservative ticket?"

"Is there not a vital necessity in Spain to form a well-organized and firm, united right which can stop the pendulum from swinging all the way, with the probable result of a Communist dictatorship?"

Gen. Franco's illness sparked the birth of a cluster of underground "democratic juntas" and similar organizations grouping foes of the regime dedicated to bringing about its downfall. The present wave of strikes—illegal under Spanish law—has been better organized than any in recent years, political sources said.

The strikes, some for wage increases but others purely political, according to the government-controlled trade-union organization, have appeared to follow a rotating pattern involving different parts of the country.

Socialists Meet in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The Spanish Socialist party—an illegal organization in Spain—opened a three-day congress here today with a reassessment of the party's tactics and policies since its last congress two years ago.

A delegate at today's opening session called for "a grouping together of all authentic democratic elements in Spain" when Gen. Franco dies or retires.

A longtime party member said such a grouping would not include the Spanish Communist party, or any party to the left of the Socialists, or to the right of Spain's fledgling Christian Democrat groups.

He said the consensus among delegates was that the party should refuse to cooperate with Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, who has been designated to take over from Gen. Franco and become king.

Soviet SST Makes Flight On Air Route

Tu-144 in Service Sometime Next Year

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The Tupolev 144 supersonic airliner has made its first flight over a regular route of the state-run Aeroflot airline, the newspaper Trud said today.

Trud said that the SST flew from Moscow to Baku and Tashkent in Central Asia and back under normal working conditions. It said that the aircraft will begin regular service on the route before the end of next year.

The newspaper indicated that the aircraft has been modified since the crash of a prototype during the Paris Air Show in June, 1973, which killed 13 persons.

Computer-Guided Model

It said that the Tashkent flight was made by a computer-guided production model, one of two now flying.

Carrying an Aeroflot crew as well as its regular test pilots, the aircraft covered the 2,400 miles between the three cities in two hours and 38 minutes, not counting a stopover in Baku, Trud said.

This meant an average speed of 911 miles an hour.

Trud said that the production model differs from the prototype by the addition of small stabilizing wings, an improvement of the engine inlets and a reduction of the undercarriage.

Without giving a firm date, the newspaper said that the Tu-144 will enter service with Aeroflot before the end of the current five-year plan—meaning sometime next year.

The plane originally was to have gone into service in late 1973. The Russians have not explained the delay.



Y GROUND—Crewmen of the French liner France the ship in Le Havre Friday after a month-long strike at sea. The crew decided to end the "occ" and leave a 121-man security force on board authorities decided what to do with the ship.

ice Arrest 8 and Seek 12 a 1970 Coup Plot in Italy

I, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Police arrested eight persons, 12 more and searched sea of two retired air men in connection with a plot for a coup that was out by rain.

Inter, acting on the basis from an alleged who lives in Switzerland, 0 arrest warrants against associates of the late Prince Valerio Borghese, arrested seven persons, e, Bari and Pisa, including police officials. They also the former commander-urist ranger corps that on Rome on the night lot.

also searched 90 homes, g those of retired Gen. anelli, a former air force staff, and Gen. Giuseppe The two generals were the they were under ation.

states said that those t were charged with plot-armed insurrection against, for which they could e imprisonment if con-The magistrates said that under investigation are d of the same crime.

Vito Miceli, who headed lity intelligence service ree months ago, was not- hat he was suspected of this information about l.

vestigation of the alleged s born under way since agistrates said that they way on the basis of addi- information which the non service collected in and from Remo Orlandini, n builder described as one sry men in the plot.

ing to past officials, ac- a group of rightists under e, who died earlier this Spain, plotted to seize Dec. 8, 1970. They said 100-man forest ranger unit itadine, 50 miles from marched to the city's out- under pretext of an exer- l from which Borghese, a World War II hero, put a broadcast a take-over ation.

al hundred men were as- l in three Roman gymn- nd, according to unofficial some armed men even l into the Interior Minis- headquarters of the na- mical. At the last moment, ng to reports, the coup was

f Nordling s; Figured in is Liberation

IS, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—h industrialist Rolf Nor- 81, who played a role in uration of Paris in 1944, ed here, members of his aid yesterday.

August, 1944, Mr. Nordling equisted by his brother, then Swedish consul in to cross German lines ac- ed by members of the National Resistance Com- to press U.S. Gen. Omar y to move his troops faster l the occupied city.

s was liberated from Ger- occupation Aug. 25, 1944.

e Luise von Kaschnitz

ANKFURT, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Luise von Kaschnitz, 73, in Germany for her stories oms of World War II, died day.

von Kaschnitz earned ar- vet German literary prizes, ing the Goethe Award, g her career as a writer and

called off because of lashing rain. In political activity today, Giovanni Spagnoli, the president of Italy's senate, conferred with members of the divided coalition to try to find out if they can get back together in a new government.

Mr. Spagnoli has been asked by President Giovanni Leone to find out if there is any basis for the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Social Democrats to patch up their quarrels and agree on a new premier.

Meanwhile, labor unions called a four-hour nationwide strike of all industrial workers for next Thursday.

Pentagon Foresees Changes In Strategy Due to Cutback

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said yesterday he was "not confident" that the Pentagon could cope with the combined impact of congressional budget cuts and inflation without being forced into some changes in military forces and strategy.

"I think you will find that there will be changes in the program that will be rather significant," Gen. Brown said. But he declined to say what those changes would be, suggested they were not yet worked out and indicated that Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger would eventually explain them.

Gen. Brown, an Air Force officer, acknowledged that at this point, at least, the Joint Chiefs were not planning any cuts in combat manpower for this year or next, or any shifts in strategy.

He spoke at a news conference, his first since becoming chairman in July.

Gen. Brown was questioned repeatedly about how the Pentagon will adjust to what it says is a loss of \$14 billion in purchasing power this year alone, due mostly to inflation and a \$2.6-billion congressional cut. However, Gen. Brown's replies to the questions were, in sum, quite vague.

Privately, senior defense officials say the key factor in measuring the long-term impact will be the size of next year's budget, and possible supplemental budget requests, and whether they will provide additional funds to offset the higher inflation rates.

Officials have said there undoubtedly will be some procurement cuts and some personnel reductions this year no matter what happens. But the Pentagon can also stretch out many projects for a year if necessary and make rational reductions in non-strategic areas. Those officials say it will be difficult to make specific assessments as to whether the financial problems will force any dramatic shifts in policy until the dimensions of next year's budget become clear.

President Ford has urged his cabinet officers to seek still further budget reductions to hold down federal spending. But Gen. Brown gave no indication that the Pentagon has been asked to make further cuts in its original \$68-billion budget. Pen-

Gen. Brown said that a number of actions were being taken, such as the cancellation of marginal training maneuvers, joint training of C-130s in special skills and

better management of weapons to avoid cost overruns such as those that occurred in the F-111 and C-5A aircraft projects.

On another matter, Gen. Brown challenged the wisdom of allowing a group of Soviet specialists to tour U.S. jetliner plants last fall.

The general said he understood that there were considerations other than national security involved in allowing such a tour, but that "obviously, they learned a lot from that tour."

The tour touched off a considerable fuss within the Air Force when it was learned that the Russians were being shown mass-production techniques at Boeing, Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas for new wide-bodied commercial airliners. These planes can also be used for troop and military cargo airlifts, an area where the United States now holds a considerable lead over the Soviet Union.

Libya and France Said to Discuss New Mirage Deal

PARIS, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Libya, which in 1969 ordered 110 Mirage fighter-bombers, is negotiating for the latest generation's Mirage Dassault's combat planes, the French press reported today.

Between 30 and 50 F-1Y Mirages are believed involved in the negotiations, which have been under way for several weeks now that France has abandoned its controversial embargo on arms sales to the so-called "battleground countries"—Israel, Jordan, Syria and Egypt.

The embargo, first applied after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, was lifted when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in August, confirmed Israeli charges that the Mirages sold to Libya were actually on Egyptian soil. Their presence there was in violation of the sales terms.

The French Air Force has ordered about 100 F-15s in last present version. It has promised to buy a more powerful model equipped with a new engine if the Dassault plane is chosen as a replacement to the aging U.S.-built Starfighter by Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway.

Cairo Jails 2 as Spies CAIRO, Oct. 11 (UPI).—An Egyptian military court has sentenced two Egyptian brothers, Mohammed and Amin Mahmoud, to life imprisonment and 15 years (all respective) on charges of spying for Israel, the Middle East News Agency said today.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Worldwide one-billion-dollar corporation with headquarters in BENELUX is seeking two outstanding FINANCIAL EXECUTIVES in the \$50,000-100,000 range with sophisticated international experience.

CORPORATE TREASURER AND CORPORATE CONTROLLER

Both executives must have proven decision-making and successful records to effectively direct financial operations of this profitably expanding group with diversified activities in Europe and the United States of America.

Other executives with controller and/or treasurer experiences in the \$30,000-50,000 range would also be considered for Europe-wide positions.

As a leading executive search firm we have been retained by our client and guarantee strictest confidence. We would not disclose your identity without your prior consent.

Please reply to:

Box D-4,692, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Chief Executive DM 80,000-100,000

Our client is one of the foremost manufacturers of capital equipment for the construction industry and markets its products worldwide through well-established dealer/distributor networks.

The German operations, currently having a DM 15,000,000 turnover, have considerable potential. A new Chief Executive is required to develop the activities, based in Southern Germany.

It is essential he has experience of running a dealer network and has a thorough knowledge of the marketing, after sales service, and trade-in of

materials handling equipment, wheeled and crawler earthmoving equipment. He will be an accomplished financial manager, people manager and first class sales negotiator. Fluent German is required as is knowledge of the German market.

A most attractive remuneration package is offered and the company can provide career prospects on an international level. Interviews will be held in London or Germany.

Please apply in confidence giving details and quoting reference CE/1456/JH, to:

Leslie Coulthard Management

Brettenham House, 14 Lancaster Place, London WC2

The "International Executive Opportunities"

TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY

To place an advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements on back page) or Mr. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Bavière, 13330-Paris, Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-33-90. Telex: 25-509.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

Relatively young (38) hard worker seeks new challenge(s)!

ADVERTISING AND PR BACKGROUND PLUS PHOTO-JOURNALISM

last 15 years in Germany. Fluent English (mother-tongue) and German in addition to some Russian, Spanish and French. Willing to travel anywhere and/or work odd hours—Independently, if required. Excellent health, driver's license, university degree. Available now or first of year. Hotel/restaurant and airline-flying experience. Probably most valuable asset: learn damn quickly!

Reply to: Box 526, L.H.T., 6 Frankfurt/Main, Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, West Germany.

EUROPEAN GENERAL COUNSEL

TO \$50,000

An international company with European headquarters in Switzerland is seeking a general counsel to direct all legal aspects of its activities and those of its affiliates. The position requires a broad knowledge of commercial and corporate law, with particular emphasis on contract negotiation and drafting.

The ideal candidate will have had his education and experience in European law, and will speak and write English fluently, as well as either French or German. While preference will be given to individuals with valid Swiss working permits, highly qualified people without permits could be headquartered elsewhere.

Qualified candidates are invited to write to us, in English, giving all necessary information, including current position and responsibility, current earnings, home telephone number and all pertinent data required to enable us to determine the desirability of a personal interview.

We are a leading firm of management consultants who have been retained to select the candidate for this position. It is our policy never to disclose information prior to a personal interview, and only with the consent of the candidate. All replies will be handled in strictest confidence and with the utmost discretion.

Write to: Box D-4,696, Herald Tribune, Paris.

We are looking for dynamic investment consultants

CAPPETRO INC., is offering THE CAPPETRO ENERGY PROGRAM

Direct participation offering in oil and gas wells, guaranteeing high income. Investors are direct owners of the leases, a minimum production is guaranteed. This participation offering will also suit investors of small capital. High commissions are paid, and advertising material will be granted.

For further information about this tremendous Cappelro energy program, please contact:

CAPPETRO, Inc.,
P.O. Box 100
Leominster, MA 01453
Tel.: (617) 579-7771. Telex: 838532B.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

EXPORT MANAGER

31, university background, 10 years in private "real practice", 5 years experience in international business, seeks challenging position with EXPORT IMPORT BROKER company

Write: Box D-4,699, Herald Tribune, Paris.

LEGAL EXECUTIVE

Perfect trilingual (English-German-French), 9 years in private "real practice", at the same time in the boards of directors of various companies, with great persuasive authority and administrative and organizational talent, seeks challenging position. Legal studies in London (Bar-ister) and Hamburg (L.D.).

Write: Dr. Pfeiffer, 237 Bad Bramstedt, Maltenburg 2, West Germany.

INSURANCE GENERAL MANAGER

Worldwide U.S. insurance group seeking General Manager for established insurance company with headquarters in Beirut, writing all lines of non-life business in the Middle East. Present staff 60 persons. Candidate should have full knowledge of underwriting and production of major lines of non-life business and management experience in the insurance and reinsurance field. Should be fluent in English and have a working knowledge of Arabic and be able to travel throughout the Middle East. Attractive company benefits. Salary commensurate with experience. Please write in confidence to:

Eugene Famula
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNDERWRITERS CORP.
102 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10005.

LONDON 'Caper' at the National Theatre

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 11 (REUTERS).—While it is not quite on a par with Nero fiddling while Rome burned, the Royal Court Theatre, supposedly a socially committed organization, has marked this week of political confrontation and general election by presenting a play of quite stupefying banality and boredom, one which seems an evasion of responsibility.

Its author, Ken Campbell, is noted for his "Roadshow," a sort of pub entertainment, full of deliberately bad acts that provided the audience has the chance to drink while watching, can communicate a manic joy. His play, "The Great Caper," as one of the characters says, "since it's all a choice of capers, choose the biggest and let 'The Great Caper' be the title of your play"—is presumably not meant to be de-

liberately bad, although, despite the efforts of an energetic cast and director, that is what it is. It is also offensive, particularly in a scene of simulated intercourse that ends the first act, with Katie Allan being handled as if she were no more than a lump of meat. What offends even more is the totally inert language of the play. However, hard the actors fling away at their excessively long speeches—recounting insignificant moments in their lives in obsessive detail—the words remain dead, lacking rhythm and sense.

Inspiration

Mr. Campbell would have us believe that his inspiration is the writing of Charles Fort, that man of wild talents, the historian of strange events who collated information about a world that most of us would not recognize. It was a place where people step-

ped behind a hedge and were never seen again, where men appeared naked on the streets from nowhere, where frogs rained from the sky, and where farmers saw things that looked like white horses swimming in the air.

It was, in short, our own world as recorded in odd stories in newspapers and scientific journals, stories that most people wonder at and then forget. While Mr. Fort recounted these unexplained phenomena with great wit and style, mounting a ferociously sustained attack on closed scientific minds, and building an alternative universe that was perfectly logical if bizarre in which this planet was stationary and the stars were openings in a revolving shell, Mr. Campbell does nothing with his material but hint at an interconnected universe and maintain that taking down one's trousers is a philosophic act.

He presents us with Eugene Grimley (Richard O'Callaghan), who is recruited from a transatlantic condition by Ian (Warren Mitchell) and Stu (Ken Campbell), two students of the bizarre. Together, they set off in search of Eugene's perfect woman. Most of the time is passed by long introspective speeches from Eugene and Ian, who takes off his trousers at one point to show that he has the hind quarters of a baboon. How this quest turned out I do not know, as I was finally driven from the theater by these tedious monologues. Mr. O'Callaghan and Mr. Mitchell exert themselves mightily and Nicholas Wright directs with as much pace as possible, but they are defeated by the language. Mr.

Campbell himself plays a mainly passive onlooker, smiling indulgently during the performance and, at the end of the more pretentious speeches, uttering the encouraging words "Nice one!"

He even says it after Eugene has taken up most of the first half of the play detailing his boring relationships with six of his girlfriends, ending with some schoolboyish punning: "I had given her and sent her so many presents in the past—not, mind you, because I thought she'd want the stuff—half the gear was ludicrous crap, intentionally bizarre—Victorian antique bicycles part-bound volume of the 'Advanced Succulent Grower'—but in order to see if it would elicit any response—rarely did—and now, finally, my presence was my present—I, I wouldn't do anything—I would just see what she did with this present."

Dreadful one, Ken I can see no justification at all for stag-

ging "The Great Caper," other than to give work to a few actors. Following, as it does on the National Theatre's disastrous production of Peter Nichols' "The Freeway," it suggests that something is wrong with current artistic judgments at the subsidized theaters, that loyalty to colleagues is outweighing other considerations.

The National Theatre's production of Eduardo de Filippo's "Saturday, Sunday, Monday"—dating from the Olivier regime—has now opened at the Queens Theatre with most of its original cast, although Laurence Olivier's Mad Father of a grandfather has been lost. I reviewed the play warmly before, and it remains an entertaining experience, with two fine performances from Joan Plowright and Frank Finlay as wife and husband who conduct a marital squabble during the elaborate ritual of an Italian Sunday lunch for all their huge family.

There is much to admire in the comic precision of Franco Zeffirelli's production, in the cunning plotting and delayed action jokes of this leisurely comedy, firmly rooted in actuality. Chekhov it isn't, despite the claims being made for it by some critics. But, in the context of West End theater, it shines, a beacon of hope.

Ray Cooney and John Chapman's "There Goes the Bride," at the Cottesloe, is, I'm afraid, such an average example of commercial comedy, despite its vacuous silliness. The plot is a cross between "Blithe Spirit" and "Harvey" and the wedding-morning comedy so beloved by so many unimaginative writers. Here the bride's father, an advertising executive, is knocked on the head twice—the first summing up a 1920s fapper—the theme of his latest campaign—that only he and the audience can see, and with the second bang he imagines that he is on his honeymoon with his fantasy girl. This farce is expertly enough played by Bernard Cribbins, Peggy Mount, Bill Pertwee and others—and its absurdities have such a cumulative effect that it becomes impossible not to laugh at them. Jan Emlin directs with great gusto.



Warren Mitchell, Ken Campbell, Richard O'Callaghan in Campbell's "Great Caper."

OPERA Henze's 'Bassarids' Offers Rewards—But as Symphony

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 11 (REUTERS).—The extravagant praise lavished by some critics on Hans Werner Henze's "The Bassarids" recalls Edward Harnick's reaction when Siegfried Wagner called "Hansel and Gretel" the most important opera since "Parsifal." "An irritating pronouncement," said Harnick, who hadn't liked it much, "and the worst of it is—that it is true."

"The Bassarids," following its British premiere by the English National Opera at the Coliseum last night, with the composer as both producer and conductor, has been ranked by local critics with "Wozzeck," "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" and "Turandot" among the opera masterpieces of this century. That, too, is probably reasonable if one accepts "masterpieces" as meaning simply the best of a pretty thin lot.

The secret of its superiority, I suspect, is that Henze has diverted his revolutionary predilections into political rather than musical theory, and chosen to articulate them in an essentially conservative musical language closer in idiom and syntax to Mahler and Strauss than to Schoenberg. If the often cruelly high tessitura he requires of the voices conforms to modern fashion, and is damaging alike to textual intelligibility and vocal health, it is a fashion set by Strauss. Like Strauss and Mahler, Henze is a master of the orchestra, and his music is tedious, not either in its deployment.

Given a libretto by W. H. Auden and Chester Kallman, drawn from Euripides' "The Bacchae," and concerned with the opposing ethics of Apollo and Dionysus, the sacrifice of intelligibility is probably just as well. Opera is not a satisfactory forum for dialectical disputation, and least of all when the development of the argument is rendered both ambiguous and ambivalent by the droll fact that Auden saw Dionysus as the villain of the piece, while for Henze he is the hero.

Henze views "The Bassarids," even when as handsomely produced, sung and played as it is at the Coliseum, as essentially a symphony. Thus heard, it offers substantial rewards, although hardly in sufficient abundance.

satisfactorily to sustain two and a half hours without intermission. "The Bassarids" dates from 1968, when it was introduced at the Salzburg Festival. Henze has written no opera since, and has no intention of writing one in the future. If we are to infer from this a conclusion that opera is simply not a 20th-century form, then Henze is to be applauded for more than just the several very effective episodes in "The Bassarids."


Arts Agenda


The Lyons Opera will open its season Oct. 15 with a new production, in French, of Less Jancsó's "Jancsó" in a staging by Ernst Postgen and with sets and costumes by Jacques Rapp. Theodor Gruschka will conduct and the cast will be headed by Dany Barraud in the title part with Michèle Vimeas as Kostelnicka, Nicholas Di Virgilio as Laca and Maurice Malevsky as Siera. Later performances will be Oct. 18, 19, 23, 25, 27 and 30.

Under the title of "Die Sommerliche," Giorgio Strehler will stage a one-evening version of Goldoni's "Trilogia della Villeggiatura," at the end of October, the first staging by the Italian director for Vienna's Burgtheater. The trio of full-length plays, related by plot and characters, was first produced in Strehler's one-evening version in 1954 at his own Piccolo Teatro di Milano, which at the time marked the revival of virtually forgotten pieces by Goldoni. The trilogy will be performed by Piero Rimondo and with sets and costumes by Ezio Frigerio. The premiere performance is scheduled for Oct. 31.

Stravinsky's opera "The Nightingale" and "Oedipus Rex" will enter the repertoire of the Hessian State Theater in Darmstadt on Oct. 12 in productions by Harro Dicks and sets and costumes by Rudi Barth and Leo Trübner. Hans Dreier will conduct "The Nightingale" and "Oedipus Rex." The double-bill will be repeated on Oct. 18, 25 and 31.

IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS
late XIXth and XXth century
ANNE TRUCQUET, BACHANT, BEAUDIN, CIGER, CLAIRIN, DAGNAN-BOUVREY, DESVALLERES, DOMERGUE, GERVIL, HENNER, HUGUET, JAY, LUCI, MAILLARD, MARTIN, MEYER, MONTAUDO, OVAIRE, PERRE, ROCHERONNE, ROYER, SIGRIST, VOGEL, WILLETT.
8 Paintings by Elise Maclet, circa 1923-1924; "Le Palais de Glace" by Rousseau-Delelle; "Bouquet de Fleurs" by M. de Vlaminck.
HOTEL DROUOT, ROOM No. 10, NOVEMBER 6, 1974, at 2:30 p.m.
Mr. Paul REYNAUD, Auctioneer,
4 Rue de la Grange-Batelière, 75009-PARIS.
Tel.: 770-48-48. Telex: Drouot 28365.
Experts: Mlle P. Collin and M. J. L. Cabaret

Sotheby Parke Bernet NEW YORK
Founded 1744 The largest firm of art auctioneers in the world

Rare large Wu-Yi fish bowl, Wan Li Period and mark. Width 18 1/2 inches, 46.3 cm; height 10 1/2 inches, 26.7 cm.
FINE CHINESE CERAMICS & WORKS OF ART
Property of the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco
Public Auction • Thursday • October 17 at 2 pm
Illustrated catalogue \$6 (by mail \$7)
Please order catalogue by sale no. 3679, with check enclosed
All offerings are subject to the Terms of Guarantee and Conditions of Sale in the catalogue
Catalogue also available from Sotheby Parke Bernet, 3 rue de Miromesnil, 75008-Paris, telephone 265-32-23.
Exhibition Galleries open Tuesday through Sunday, closed Sunday and Monday
SOTHEBY PARKE BERNET INC. 980 Madison Avenue, New York 10021
telephone 212/473-3400 cable PARKCAL NEW YORK

Sotheby Parke Bernet NEW YORK
Founded 1744 The largest firm of art auctioneers in the world

October 23 • Wednesday afternoon at 2 pm
IMPORTANT NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURY DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLORS
INCLUDING WORKS BY BODIN, CASSAT, CHAGALL, DALI, DEGA, DUBUFFET, ERNST, GIACOMETTI, KANDINSKY, KLEE, LAURENCE, LIGER, MAGRITTE, MATTA, MIRO, MONDRIAN, MOORE, NOLAN, PASCIN, PICASSO, REDON, DE SECONAZ, UTRILLO, VLAMINCK
Sale number 3682 • Catalogue \$3 (\$6 domestic mail, \$7 overseas mail)
October 23 • Wednesday evening at 8 pm
IMPORTANT IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE
INCLUDING WORKS BY BONNARD, BODIN, BRAQUE, BRAUNER, CALDER, COROT, DALI, DELVAUX, VAN DONGEN, DUBUFFET, DUFFY, ERNST, GIACOMETTI, KLEE, KOKOSCHKA, MAGRITTE, MANZU, MARINI, MARQUET, MATISSE, MIRO, MODIGLIANI, MONET, MOORE, PASCIN, PICASSO, PISARRO, REDON, ROQUAULT, SOUTINE, TAMAYO, UTRILLO, VLAMINCK, VUILLARD
Sale number 3683 • Catalogue \$10 (\$12 domestic mail, \$14 overseas mail)
October 24 • Thursday afternoon at 2 pm
MODERN PAINTINGS • DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE
INCLUDING WORKS BY APPEL, BOMBOIS, DERAIN, ERNST, FEAT, GONZALES, GROS, GUILLAIN, JORD, KISLING, LAURENCE, LOISEAU, LUCE, MANE-KATZ, MANZU, MATTA, MOORE, PASCIN, PISARRO, POMFON, RIVERA, RODIN, TAMAYO, VALAT, ZADKINE
Sale number 3684 • Catalogue \$8 (\$10 domestic mail, \$12 overseas mail)
October 24 • Thursday evening at 8 pm and
October 25 • Friday morning at 10:15 am
POST-WAR AND CONTEMPORARY ART
INCLUDING WORKS BY AGAM, ALBERS, BACON, CALDER, DINE, FONTANA, FRANCIS, FRANKENTHALER, INDIANA, JUDD, DE KOONING, LICHTENSTEIN, LINDNER, MORRIS, NOUGUCH, NOLAN, OLDENBURG, POLLOCK, POONS, RAUSCHENBERG, SMITH, STELLA, TAPIES, TOLBY, TROVA, VASARELY
Sale number 3685 • Catalogue \$8 (\$10 domestic mail, \$12 overseas mail)
• Please order catalogues by sale number with check enclosed
• Tickets required for evening sales
Stele II by Alberto Giacometti, executed in 1958, signed, number 4/6
Bronze, brown patina; height 65 inches
Catalogue available from Sotheby Parke Bernet, 3 rue de Miromesnil 75008 Paris, telephone 265-32-23
SOTHEBY PARKE BERNET INC. 980 Madison Avenue, New York 10021
Telephone 212/472-3400 Telegram PARKCAL NEW YORK

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE
SHIP PAINTINGS AND MODELS
Family Collection 1830-1900
USA, CR. P. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
Box D-687, Herald, Paris,
or Tel.: Amsterdam, 6783.

ANTIQUES IN PARIS

GALERIE REGINOY
FURNITURE and
OBJETS D'ART
68 Rue du Bac, PARIS-7e.
Tel.: 548-33-10.

CHARLES RATTON
PROFESSIONAL EXPERT
EXPERT HONORAIRE PRES LA COUR D'APPEL
**EGYPT, MIDDLE AGES
PRIMITIVE ARTS**
14 RUE DE MARGNAN, 75008 PARIS. TEL.: (1) 359-58-21.

30 ANTIQUE DEALERS
Presenting a selection
of antiques and items from
the "Haute Epoque" to 1925
**LES ANTIQUAIRES
DE LA PORTE MAILLOT**
91, Boulevard Gouvion-St.-Cyr, Paris-17e
(opposite Palais des Congrès)
Tel.: 754.36.31.
Open daily from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

**COUR AUX
ANTIQUAIRES**
54 Faubourg Saint-Honoré
18 boutiques
Picture galleries
(opposite British Embassy)
Tel.: 073.43.99.

JEAN-MICHEL GUENEAU
ANTIQUARY FIREARMS AND SWORDS
from 17th-19th century
Curiosities, military figures and hunting arms.
Exceptionally open Sunday, October 13.
54 Rue Faubourg-St.-Honoré,
75008. Tel.: 073-43-99.

For Sale: Tower of London Works

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Oct. 11 (REUTERS).—Should a museum sell pieces from its collections? That question is raised by the sale of arms and armor from the Tower of London to be held Tuesday at Sotheby's.

Running through the 92 lots to be sold, it is clear that the collection is a mixed bag. The English cultural patrimony loses little by the sale of a dog collar, even a dog collar such as the one inscribed "C.R. Richardson, 76, Regiment," of the 18th century. And no one will be disturbed by the sale of 14 halberds, with stands of the 19th century, carried by javelin men at county court sessions.

A complete set of horse armor in German 18th-century style is no more than a late 19th-century Viennese copy. Indeed, the catalogue points out that it was probably made by Winckelmeyer, a craftsman who worked in Vienna before 1900. Disposing of such pieces is justified; more museums could ward off their collections in this way.

But when it comes to such pieces as a fine English battle helmet, datable to the mid-16th century, doubts begin. The catalogue points out that it was part of the collection of the Earl of Pembroke. What it doesn't say is that the Earl of Pembroke had the last private English armory which had been preserved for centuries until it was sold before World War I. One could argue that this is a piece to which historical significance is attached.

That is even truer of the 16th-century sword with a straight blade, 34 centimeters long, which was excavated from Pembroke Castle. The sword was sold at an auction of Pembroke Castle property in November, 1956, and acquired by the Tower of London. It is not a great work of art and its condition is poor. But the number of pieces from properly recorded sites is limited. Is the £200 to £400 it is likely to fetch worth the loss to the nation?

One feels doubts about other pieces, which though of little in-

The Art Market

trinsic merit, might have historical value—such as the English standard-issue arms from the 18th century on it must be remembered that the Tower is not just a museum, but a place where the national arsenal for centuries. A lot of pieces that one might regard as ordinary have been there since they were made, and all may be considered as part of a whole, a whole of inestimable value.

Claude Blair, keeper of the metalwork department of the Victoria and Albert Museum and an authority on English arms and armor, points out that the Tower became a showplace as early as the 16th century. After the civil war, what remained of the royal arms and armor was brought to the Tower and when Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660, a "line of kings," a fanciful set of figures in full armor on horseback, was set up.

Samuel Meyrick, an antiquary who wrote the first serious books on the armory of the Tower, did away with what Blair calls the "silly figures." The Tower then started making purchases to fill in gaps, and a new building in neo-Gothic style was built against the white Tower to house the collections. The first curator of the armories was appointed in the late 19th century.

However, that did not yet exclude the purely functional use of the Tower, which was under the jurisdiction of the War Office until 1915. Firearms were then still stored in the Tower. In this way, it can be regarded as a unique institution—an arsenal and a military museum combined in one for 400 years; as such the institution is a monument lock, stock and barrel.

Mint Condition

Should it part with some of its pieces, say, for example, sell one or two of the several hundred late 18th-century pistols in mint condition that it stores? To this question an affirmative answer

was given as early as 1966 when the decision was taken to sell duplicates. This, Blair says, was justified. The Tower has an inadequate purchase grant, and it is to fill in the gaps in its collections as a museum it must sell.

Blair mentions another case of a justified sale. Recently Richard Williams, who had a large collection of arms and armor and an even larger and more important library, died. His executors took advantage of the law that allows the ceding of works of art to national museums in the settlement of death duties. The Tower bought the lot, took out what they wanted and sent the rest to the salesroom. A good deal of what is to be laid on the block Tuesday comes from the Williams collection.

However, when pressed, Blair concedes that even that sort of sale does not make him very happy. "They are selling up an unfortunate present," he says, "because there is a limit to what the Tower can sell. The Treasury might not grasp this and someone may one day want to pressure the Tower into selling some pistols or helmets; just because they won't be able to see the difference between pieces."

Part of Saddle

One may certainly wonder whether the sale of part of a saddle steel—or to use the accurate technical jargon: "the right-hand bow and cantle plates"—from a Milanese saddle of the third quarter of the 18th century is necessary. The fantastic quality of the embossed battle scene makes it a marvelous work of art even to someone who is not interested in armor as such. Blair admits there are very few pieces of this type in the open market—or even in museums—excepting the huge collections in Vienna and Dresden. The Victoria and Albert has nothing of the kind—only a fragmentary piece which is, nevertheless, one of its most prized possessions. Among the few comparable pieces, illustrated in works accessible to the general public, is another saddle steel in Waddesdon Manor in the James A. de Rothschild collection, of which the catalogue raisonné, written by Blair, has just been published by the Office du Livre, Fribourg, Switzerland, under the auspices of the National Trust. Even that, however, is not directly comparable, for it was made by a French craftsman of the Ecole de Fontainebleau. The main argument that could justify the sale is its condition: The steel has been cleaned with acid, a considerable drawback for collectors' standards. But how many other pieces are available?

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free prospectus to VANTAGE Press, 2109 St. St., New York, N.Y. 10011, U.S.A.

History
Through
Key Show

by Genauer

"I embrace the... and sit at the altar," wrote Emerson broad enough in the one hand, sitting of peasants a country wedding, her, Jasper Johns's beer cans. It also somewhere in between 70 artists included Whitney Museum's Painter's America, 1810-

as good enough for it's necessarily good poets and painters in. Because the artist's "embrace" meant the familiarity of the races. If it has no result is apt to be the subject itself. doesn't look for a y. a Vezmeier, who noble of a house-milk, among some rustic, romantic America. But a be, or a Bowland-such bite into their of London? Even a ring the vitality of s in 17th-century

History

Homer's here, and Bakins, and that's And maybe East-William Mount and Bingham st old the little list of the show's general we got to the 20th c are John Sloan, Mrs. George Luks, a quality lineup at generosity. After nothing. What re-exhibition of social

t mean it's an event eal, even nostalgic at it can't stimulate extra-aesthetic re-existence, the way ndled the slavery rather, only a few question, merely re-mores of their soci- several pictures in e being picked on, d, in any case, npany of whites. A nds intently listen- on a wall out- where a fiddler plays sure of two whites, 1847 picture, "The use." It does show, eding to a catalogue Patricia Ellis, the ator who assembled at "the appreciation universal." To put it, it shows he's got

owe's "Slave Market, Virginia," a lineup ives in best bib and kete with bright bows, happily expectant et of moving to new Rogers is seen in a re called "The Slave carrying a black



John Lewis Krimmel's "Country Wedding: Bishop White" among the works included in the Whitney Museum exhibition

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. "Officiating" (1819), among on U.S. life, 1810 to 1910.

man, woman and their children standing before the block while an auctioneer leads the bidding for them. But "The Slave Auction," wrote Rogers himself, as quoted in the show catalogue, "tells such a strong story that none of the stores will receive it to sell for fear of offending their Southern customers." Even in 1859 there was, it would seem, a kind of rating system responsive to public taste.

The idiom of lining up figures, or grouping them together in a firmly circumscribed space, is a curious one, suggesting, possibly, that 19th-century rural Americans were exposed to not a little touring theater and thought of paintings as tableaux. Most often the view is head on, as into a processional arch, and the dramatic personae are posed in stock attitudes. One of the more amusing examples is seen in Mount's "The Painter's Triumph," with the painter holding his palette aloft in a bravura gesture rather suggesting the violinist in the familiar perfume ad.

That most tired of compositional clichés in traditional painting, the basic pyramid (pictorial stability is what it was for), also becomes boring beyond words as one goes by painting after painting with a tall, generally standing central figure balanced by shorter seated figures each side, all grouped around table, hearth, tree.

Convention Discarded

It's in the rare world where the convention is discarded, or even rarer, used in an entirely fresh way, that one realizes again that it wasn't the times but the talents that are responsible for the pedestrian character of the Whitney show. George Caleb Bingham, in his handsome "Fiddlers Playing Cards," set his pyramid—the raft itself seen in perspective—directly on the canvas edge in the picture foreground, using it like a raked stage for his six figures, against a striking and imaginative "backdrop" of pale misty river and wooded banks. And a few men painting farm scenes found themselves so fascinated by the patterns of cut hay (Oris Bullard, for example, and Eastman John-

son), that they subordinated composition and made the painting of the stabbing diagonals a technical tour de force bringing to mind nothing less than the frenetic brushwork of the abstract expressionists a century later—and that's about as far from 19th century genre painting as it's possible to get.

Anyway, the new Whitney exhibition is mostly a pictorialization of the homely virtues we associate with life in naive, expanding America around a century ago. It's too bad homely virtues so often turn out to make homely pictures. One must hope that future exercises in celebrating the Bicentennial, which this exhibition is, will more successfully wed sentiment to quality.

Meanwhile a second big museum exhibition has opened which may also be read in terms of its time. This is the Ilya Bolotowsky retrospective at the Guggenheim Museum.

The frame of reference here, for anyone who's been around a while or understands his art history, is the Depression-WPA 30s. Not because Bolotowsky paints in the social realist idiom that is generally regarded as that decade's prevalent style—yes, as sentimental genre is regarded as the style of the mid-19th century—but precisely because he does not. The fact is that Bolotowsky was painting cool geometrical abstractions even before the mid-30s, and that he wasn't alone at all. Others working in the same vein included Harry Holtzman, Burgoyne Diller, Charles Shaw, Stuart Davis as the most important among them, and enough others to form a significant group known as American Abstract Artists.

What happened was that the vein of pictorial realism, a long tradition in American art, and represented in the 30s by men like Thomas Benton doing the rural scene found themselves a strong and voluble critic-spokesman in Thomas Craven, while urban painters picturing mostly the Depression, like Raphael Soyer, William Gropper, Reginald Marsh, found their own supporters and, in fact, needed none, since their works were so vivid

a recreation of the scene at every hand. Both groups struck a responsive chord in the public during the strongly nationalistic years of World War II. Much else was happening, however. The generation that followed, confronted by the bombastic counter-realist style that came to be known as abstract expressionism, assumed that everything that preceded it had been provincial, illustrative realism. The notion gained such credence that WPA art became, almost, a pejorative word covering the art of a whole period.

As a matter of fact, Diller, a totally uncompromising abstractionist working in the vein of Mondrian, served as head of the WPA mural project for the New York area. Bolotowsky was also on the project and included in the show is a sketch for a mural he designed for a housing project in Brooklyn in 1936.

It was, actually, much closer to the abstract-surrealist caprices of Miró than to Mondrian, as are most of his later works. Miró, it's been forgotten, was an enormous influence on many New York artists 40 years ago. (There was a famous night club-gambling casino that sat high on the Palisades across the Hudson River and was decorated with acres of murals à la Miró.) Bolotowsky is principally interesting, therefore, because he hitched his wagon to two stars whose radiance wouldn't become apparent to many younger artists for decades. Over the years, the exhibition shows, he moved away from Miró to evolve a less capricious style based on the firm vertical-horizontal grid of Mondrian. It wasn't until the '60s that he simplified his pictures even further, to the point where he now seems closer to the stripes of Stella and Barnett Newman.

What he does now—and has always done—is extremely handsome, with lines pure, color brilliant and resonant, command of space most authoritative. What's lacking in him is the powerful compositional tensions of Mondrian, the sense of spiritual involvement so total that the Dutch master's work can be read as projections of life's own tensions and aspirations. He remains, nevertheless, a most superior and highly refined decorator.

Around the European Galleries

Paris

Louis Pons, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to Nov. 23. An authentic Peruvian mummy, scrunched up in the fetal position, sits on the middle of a real motorcycle that has undergone a surrealist change after a prolonged stay in the port of Marseilles. An assemblage by Louis Pons. Pons has regularly used desiccated animals—rats and cats, for instance—in his works, and still does, but this, to my knowledge, is the first instance of human remains being used in this way outside the catacombs. My initial encounter with the mummy occurred several years ago when I visited the artist's studio. It sat there, gray-skinned and impressive, in fact. In the gallery, involuntarily clowning on the motorcycle, the dead Peruvian looked like an old acquaintance caught in a rather foolish situation. Visitors glanced at him and walked by as though his presence were really quite unremarkable. In Pons's assemblages it is not easy to discern where the ironic dual ends and where a trashman's hymn to Almighty Death begins.

Gaj, Pietsch, Rogea, Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4, to Oct. 31.

Three Polish painters, Gaj and Pietsch express themselves through the repetitive metaphors of dreams. Pietsch in particular relates an endless journey in a railway compartment chattered with passengers, huge flapping coats hanging from the racks, straps with immense buckles. Rogea is represented by delicate pencil drawings that trace the folds and wrinkles in a tablecloth, and engravings of flowers and insects that reflect an admiration for Dürer.

Claude Lalanne, Galerie Sven,

231 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1, to Nov. 10.

Claude Lalanne and her husband are well known for their rhinoceros writing-desk (or is it a bar?) and other preciously wrought pieces of fantasy furniture. This show is devoted to her work alone and to her jewelry. Necklaces of gilded copper leaves made from real leaves transmuted through the galvanoplastic process. A gilded moulage of a woman's bare midriff, to be worn over an evening gown as a belt. A leafy dinner set that looks very pretty, though one wonders what it feels like to eat from a spoon in the shape of a ridge-veined leaf.

Pieces from the Edward G. Robinson Collection, Galerie Nichido, 61 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to Nov. 9.

The Edward G. Robinson collection was put on sale in Los Angeles in January, 1973. Some 18 works were bought by this gallery, which is showing a few of them of excellent quality: Picasso, Degas, Soutine, Renoir, Vuillard, Redon, Roussault and Dufy.

Gianni Dova, Galerie Philippe Reichenbach, 15 Avenue de Messine, Paris 8, to Oct. 25.

Dova, an Italian painter settled in Brittany, paints firmly structured, two-dimensional abstract compositions that somehow bear the mark of the artist's passage through surrealism. A shade of deep Mediterranean blue dominates over all other colors and the canvas is covered with a texture of fibrous wrinkles. There is a sort of assertive métier to what he does, of the kind one finds, say, in Verdi or Respighi.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

The Qashqai and Their Neighbors, the Textile Gallery, 8 Cork Street, London W.1, to Oct. 24.

Kilims are those all-purpose objects—blankets, carpets, quilts, tablecloths—woven by the nomads of the Near and Middle East. The Qashqai, a Persian tribe, of whose kilims this show consists, have a tradition of pure and open design, curiously reminiscent of the late canvases of Morris Louis.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND
JOHANNESBURG AND THE TRANSVAAL
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION
FULL-TIME PROFESSOR OF ANAESTHESIA
AND CHIEF ANAESTHETIST
AT BARAGWANATH HOSPITAL
Applications are invited for appointment to the post of full-time Professor of Anaesthesia in the University Department of Anaesthesia, and Chief Anaesthetist at Baragwanath Hospital.
The salary attached to the appointment is £15,500 per annum.
Inland applicants are requested to obtain a copy of the information sheet relating to the vacancy from the Registrar, University of the Witwatersrand, Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg, with whom applications should be lodged NOT LATER THAN 1st NOVEMBER 1974.

SÜDDEUTSCHE
KLASSEN —
LOTTERIE

announces:

THE 60 MILLION
D-MARK GAME!

State Lottery with
240,000 ticket numbers
139,000 cash prizes!
Drawings for 6 months
every week!
JACKPOT

ONE MILLION D-MARKS

Tax free!

Every second ticket

number wins!

Worldwide service!

LOTTERIE FREUNDEL

P.O. Box 700230

D-6 Frankfurt/Main 70

West Germany.

Please send info to:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE

WANT TO SPEAK FRENCH?

can do it in 4 or 8 weeks on the FRENCH VIERA
all-day immersion - intensive audio-visual classes.
Lab. Practice sessions - Lodging and meals included -
intermediate, advanced - all ages - all year round.
Available - October 15 to November 15 and all year.
INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS-J1
Jen. Leclerc, 96-Villeneuve-sur-Mer, Tel.: (93) 80.86.61.

LEARN FRENCH

ON THE FRENCH VIERA - near Nice and Monaco
All levels. All Ages - Small Classes - Extensive. Boarding
and Day School for Adults - Since 1952. A non-profit
institution recognized by the French Ministry of Education.
Course dates: October 28, November 25, January 6, February 3.
CENTRE MEDITERRANEE D'ETUDES FRANCAISES
96250-Cap d'Ail (France). Phone: (93) 86.81.54.

GREAT BRITAIN

CHMOUND COLLEGE - LONDON

1943. A constituent college of London University until 1972
a private Liberal Arts College with a U.S. curriculum.
30thc campus in
grounds
students in residence
natas from central
degree awarded
y qualified Anglo-
n faculty
co-curricular program
Oct Dr. Goodson Rowlands, Director of Admissions in Europe
37, Queens Gate, London SW7 5AH, England.
Tel.: 01-364-45-57. Telex: 23537.

ITALY

FLEMING COLLEGE
FLORENCE

Using College Florence is a two-year, coeducational college granting
A.A. degrees. The College incorporates the Institute for European
Studies, an Italian pre-college or college year program. In Europe,
Italy, residence is available on or off campus. Research trips,
lectures, and study in European homes, and exposure to Italy are an
integral part of the program.
College and the Institute offer courses in English and Literature
in arts, studio art, and music; Architecture; History and Political
Science; Philosophy; Languages; Science; Theatre Arts; Film, and
Geography.
For full details of Admissions, Fleming College Florence
Montebelluna, Italy. Tel.: Lugano 2 29 05.

SWITZERLAND

THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL
IN SWITZERLAND

Lugano M. Crist Fleming, Director

GRADES 7 THRU 12

Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational.
Small classes. Strong college preparation. College testing and
guidance. AP courses. Outstanding experienced faculty. Course
correlated research trip. Skiing, sports, diversified activities.
Boarding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.

Webster
Director of Admissions - TASIS
6028 Montagnola-Lugano. Tel: Lugano 2 29 04

more than 60 private schools
and institutions
teaching well respected for its quality
and diversity
Summer and Winter sports
Lake of Geneva Region
Canton of Vaud - SWITZERLAND
favourable environments for studying
hub of a vast network of international
lines of communications
beautiful landscape - healthy climate
PRIVATE SCHOOL ADVISORY BUREAU
10, avenue de la Gare, CH-1002 Lausanne
Tel. 091 / 21 22 77 71

THE INTERNATIONAL IMPERATIVE IN EDUCATION:
over 100 semester courses related to the international
context, taught by international faculty and enhanced
by unusual international academic travel program.
Degree-granting authority by Delaware State Board of
Education. Cooperative agreement with Claremont
Men's College for Sophomore or Junior year abroad.

Ask for our catalog:
FRANKLIN COLLEGE
SWITZERLAND
6900 LUGANO, TEL. 091 230 23

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND
For all information please apply to our Educational
Adviser: Mr Paul A. Mayot

SCHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANSWORLDIA" - GENEVA
2 Rue du Vicaire-Savoyard. Phone: 44 15 65.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

Wally Findlay
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palo alto - lovely life

exhibition
Louis Fabien
"promenade à St-Tropez"
sept. 20 - oct. 15

exclusive representative
of 30 contemporary artists
SIMBAH - SANTYER - KLUGE
MICHEL-HENRY - SEBIRE - AUGÉ

Impressionists,
post-impressionists
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8°
Tel. 225.70.74
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V
"HORSES"
exhibition
JEAN LAREUSE
oct. 1 - nov. 5
Hôtel George V - 225.35.30
31, av. George V - Paris 8°
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

dense rené rive gauche

yvaral
Artists: rive gauche
15 rue de la Harpe
Paris 5°
Tel. 225.70.74
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

LOUIS PONS
LE POINT CARDINAL

GALERIE 22-
23 R. Bonaparte 16e. 633.13.77.
ALEX GRIG
Until October 24.

GLOECKNER
Until November 16
Galerie 5
5 R. Bonaparte, 6e, 326-96-13

KOSTA ALEX
JEANNE BUCHER
LA LICORNE, 11 Rue Raspail 16-17-18,
CORBASILLES
From October 9 till October 23.

PARIS

16 octobre - 2 décembre 1974

boltanski
inventaire des objets
ayant appartenu à une femme
de Bois-Colombes
monory
les premiers
numéros du catalogue mondial
des images incurables

GALERIE MAURICE GARNIER

SINKO
6 Avenue Matignon, 8e - Until October 30th

galerie nichido
61, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE - PARIS 8° - 266.62.86
collection
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
9 octobre - 9 novembre

GALERIE PHILIPPE REICHENBACH
15 Avenue de Messine, 8e - 766-15-21
D O V A
Recent works - Until October 25

GALERIE ANDRÉ PACITTI
174 Ftg. Saint-Honoré, 8e - 225-34-29
MÜHL
Watercolours - Until November 8th

GALERIE CARDO-MATIGNON
23 Ave. Matignon, 8e - 266-62-07
POTET
October 16 to 31, 1974

GALERIE LAMBERT
POLISH GRAPHIC ART
14 R. St-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris-4e.

PROSCENIUM
35 Rue de Seine, Paris 10e 633-92-91
Bérard
Theater design

Galerie Spink
Bronzes, sculptures from India
and Southeast Asia.
Chinese ceramics and jade.
Tuesday-Friday, 9-12.30, 3-6.
Saturday, 9-4.
Schiffände 12, Hechtplatz
8001 Zurich. Tel.: 01-325422.

LONDON

ACHIM MOELLER LTD
8 Grosvenor Street,
Bond St., London, W.1.
Tel.: 01-493-7611-4971.
KITCHNER-HECKEL
German Expressionists
Watercolors, drawing &
graphics. Oct-Nov.
Mon-Fri. 10-5.30.
Sat. 10-12.30.
Catalogue £1.50.

LEFEVER GALLERY
Contemporary Paintings and
Drawings on view
Weekdays 10-5. Sat. 10-1.
36 Bruton Street, London W.1.
Tel.: 01-493-1572/3.

ALWIN GALLERY
Sculpture by
DENNIS WESTWOOD
"Passages in Stone"
8-10 Grafton St., W.1.
Oct. 10-12.30.

DRIAN GALLERY
57 Portico Place, W.2.
JOHN FELLING & JOY LAVILLE
Paintings
all October 28th
10.30-5.30; Sat. 10.30-1.

HELLER GALLERY
11 Henrietta Place, London, W.1.
England. 01-625-1194.
CONTEMPORARY TAPESTRIES
Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m.-5.30 p.m.

TEDDY MILLINGTON DRAKE
drawings
DM GALLERY
72 Fulton Road, London SW5

U.S.A.

PHYLLIS LUCAS GALLERY
Old Prints - Signed Graphics
Publisher Exclusive DALI Graphics
& other Artists. EXHIBITION:
"POSTALGIA" - Graphics
by: Verla, Arca, Scharf,
Domergue, Marie Laurencin.
981 2d Av., N.Y., N.Y. 10022 (52d St.)
Illustr. Color Dali Catalog 51.
Foreign \$2.

VIENNA - COLOGNE - NEW YORK

GALERIE ARIADNE
Vienna 1. Beckstrasse 8 T.: 638331.
Cologne 6. Hahnenstrasse 2. 0231-310400.
New York 410 W. Broadway 0212-955.86.12
Rainer Brundertwasser, Strasser, Fischer,
Schleier, Korah, Castella, Klein, Kilian,
Painsting - Drawings - Graphics.<

<u>-1974-</u>	<u>Stocks and</u>	<u>Sis.</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>-1974-</u>	<u>Stocks and</u>	<u>Sis.</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>-1974-</u>	<u>Stocks and</u>	<u>Sis.</u>	<u>Net</u>
---------------	-------------------	-------------	------------	---------------	-------------------	-------------	------------	---------------	-------------------	-------------	------------

(Continued on Page

an Note angers Officials

Issue Seen Petrodollars

Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—Market monetary officials "warned" that such a policy of West German notes for petrodollars could lead to a loss of confidence in the dollar.

sources here. Bonn is not at all in favor of such a policy, but the German government is not in a position to veto the plan.

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."



Andrew Butler

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Dow Chemical Europe has named Andrew Butler a vice-president. Mr. Butler has been director of administration for Dow's activities in Europe, Africa, and the Near East.

Philip Hubbard has joined the board of Orion Bank Ltd., London, as a managing director. He was formerly a vice-president with Morgan & Stanley in New York.

Armstrong Equipment's French spare parts subsidiary, Armstrong Autoparts, has named Hugh White and Denis Jopling to the board of directors. Mr. White is marketing director and Mr. Jopling director of export marketing.

David Morgan has been appointed director of marketing for Europe and the Middle East at Quality Inns International's European division. He was formerly general manager of Odette Hotels in Belgium. The company has also named Gus Kemea a vice-president at the division.

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Petrodollar Recycling Hit By EEC Aide

Says Only Solution Is to Reduce Oil Use

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market's monetary and economic commissioner, Willem Hofkamp, strongly implied today that the recycling of petrodollars will not solve oil consumer countries' payments problems in the medium or long term.

"In the long run, you cannot fill the holes in payments balances by increasing indebtedness," Mr. Hofkamp told the West German chambers of industry and commerce at a meeting in West Berlin.

Mr. Hofkamp's view agrees with that of U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, who said yesterday that petrodollar recycling really means "escaping reality" and "piling debt on top of debt."

Mr. Burns said all nations must cut down the use of oil to put pressure on world oil prices.

For EEC countries, Mr. Hofkamp said, the long-term task is to save energy, develop domestic sources of energy and balance higher oil and raw material costs through more exports.

"This means we have to produce more, invest more and consume less than would be normally necessary," he said.

He noted that the commission has worked out plans to reduce the external share in the EEC's total energy supplies to 40 per cent by 1985 from the current 65 per cent.

The ambitious plan requires great research efforts for new energy sources, risky projects for developing such sources and costly investment in nuclear power plants, Mr. Hofkamp said.

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Serious Threat Is Seen As U.S. Debts Increase

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP).—The total debt of every segment of American society has swelled to \$2,500 billion and poses a serious threat to the nation's economy in this inflationary period, Business Week magazine says in its latest edition.

"Never has the debt economy seemed more vulnerable, with a distressing number of borrowers and lenders in precarious shape," the magazine said.

Since the close of World War II, the nation has borrowed an average net of \$200 million a day, the magazine said. Now the debt is so huge that it would take more than one-third the gross national product of Japan, the world's second-largest capitalist economy, just to pay this year's interest on the American debt, the magazine said.

Of the total debt, \$1,000 billion is in corporate debt, \$800 billion in mortgage debt, \$500 billion in U.S. government debt, \$200 billion in state and local government debt, and \$300 billion in consumer debt.

Business Week said the debt "is an ominous heavy burden with the world as it is today—ravaged by inflation, threatened with economic depression, torn apart by the massive redistribution of wealth that has accompanied the soaring price of oil."

The magazine said the consensus among economists is that the economy is still not overburdened but the breaking point is drawing near.

The magazine said corporations had tripled their debt in the past 15 years, and consumer debt had soared 50 per cent in the past three years.

In a separate article, the magazine says that a survey of 550 major nonfinancial corporations found that 23 per cent, or 114, of the companies as of last June "had amassed more total debt... than they carried in equity."

"Despite record corporate earnings, just covering the interest on this mountain of fixed obligations is rapidly becoming a major corporate headache and a disturbing threat to the very survival of many," the magazine says.

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Bank Rate Cuts Lift Stock Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (NYT).—Prices scored the third consecutive day of gains in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 10.09 points to 688.17. It had been down more than six points earlier in the day when profit-taking was under way.

The Dow index rose a total of 45.45 points in the previous two days of the rally.

Volume totaled 20.09 million shares, compared to 26.38 million yesterday. Advancing issues outnumbered declines 1,083 to 422.

Brokers said traders were encouraged by more cuts in bank prime rates today.

First National City Bank, the nation's second-largest commercial bank, announced a reduction in its prime rate to 11 1/2 per cent from 11 3/4 per cent, effective Monday.

It was the bank's second rate cut in two weeks and reflects the decline in key money market rates in recent days, according to analysts.

Shortly after Citibank's action, First National Bank of Chicago, the country's eighth-largest bank, announced the same 1/4-point reduction to 11 1/2 per cent, effective Tuesday.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.13 to 68.04.

On the open counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.99 to 59.53.

The bond market closed out one of its most successful weeks in recent months today, with prices again advancing sharply across a broad front.

For the week, prices in many sectors scored gains of two to three points as the mood of the market did a sharp turn from deep pessimism to cautious optimism.

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Dealers attributed the turnaround in market psychology to the trend toward lower prime rates, hopes that President Ford's economic program will have the desired result in halting runaway inflation and indications the Federal Reserve is now moving toward an easing of its policy of monetary restraint.

Another significant factor being considered by the market is the rapid decline in some key money rates, which, dealers note, indicates that the decline in rates will continue for the foreseeable future.

A key consideration in this regard is the 90-day dealers placed commercial paper rate which is now posted at well under 10 per cent.

Wall Street Experts Mystified By Sudden Rally in Stocks

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (NYT).—The mood on Wall Street, which has been abuzz in gloom in recent months, ranged from jubilant to bewildered yesterday as stock prices surged upward for the second consecutive day, compelling some of the largest two-day advances in the history of the New York Stock Exchange.

Orders flooded into brokerage offices and then onto the floor of the exchange, which experienced the fifth busiest day in its 182-year history.

"I'd say the mood on Wall Street is one of bemused bafflement," said Robert Stowall, a vice-president of the brokerage house of Reynolds Securities Inc. He and other Wall Street officials said they perceived few reasons for the sudden and sharp turnaround, though many mentioned a gradual easing of interest rates as the most important single factor.

Yesterday's volume on the New York Stock Exchange was 26.38 million shares, the highest since Dec. 29, 1972, when more than 27 million shares were traded. The all-time volume record was set on Aug. 16, 1971, when 31.73 million shares were traded.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 17.06 points, closing at 688.08. The two-day rise totaled 45.45 points.

The largest two-day advance in the exchange's history occurred on May 27 and 28, 1970, when the Dow rose 52.99 points in what analysts described as a technical rally.

Scarcely anyone on Wall Street felt the rally was a result of the economic program that President Ford announced on Tuesday.

"This rally is more related to the prospect for lower short-term interest rates than to any other development," said Robert Farrell, vice-president and manager of market analysis for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the nation's largest securities house.

Mr. Farrell said the public apparently had been returning to the market in large numbers in recent days and that the last 10 days had seen the largest volume of net odd-lot buying—that is, purchases of fewer than 100 shares—since 1970.

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Germany's EEC undersecretary to Bonn, Hans-Joachim Lauth, said that the plan was "not in line with the spirit of the EEC."

Participation Said to Violate Treaty

Americans Hit Bonn's Bill on Workers

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Oct. 11 (WP).—In a move that could seriously trouble Bonn-Washington relations, the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany has challenged the legality of the West German government's most cherished domestic legislation proposal.

At issue is the so-called "anti-discrimination" or "worker codetermination" law, whose passage by the parliament is expected within the next few months. It would give workers in all stable business concerns a voting voice on the top policy-making boards of their firms.

Now, the Frankfurt-based Chamber of Commerce, representing the approximately 50 American-owned firms that would be affected, is contending that such a change in their workers' status would violate the rights guaranteed them by the 1954 German-American trade treaty.

The Chamber of Commerce has referred this contention, in the form of a detailed legal brief, to the State Department, with a request that the government intervene on behalf of the American business.

If that happens, it would put Washington in opposition to the top-priority domestic reform project of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government. Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic party, which derives its chief support from the labor movement, is under heavy pressure from union leaders to get the bill passed.

The issue is so politically sensitive that past complaints by the Chamber of Commerce against the codetermination law have been denounced by both government and party leaders as an interference in domestic affairs.

The Chamber of Commerce has replied that American firms, engaged in everything from automobile manufacturing to food processing, have invested between \$10 billion and \$13 billion in West Germany. This represents approximately 45 per cent of all foreign investment in this country.

Last spring the chamber engaged Wilhelm Wengler, a prominent law professor at the Free University of Berlin, to analyze the legality of the bill. His report, which was completed in August, has not been made public but is known to support the chamber's contention that the proposed law contravenes the provisions of the 1954 treaty.

Rights of Americans That was one of the agreements under which the postwar occupation was brought to an end and German sovereignty restored to the Bonn government. The trade treaty, among other things, spelled out the so-called "residual rights" of American firms operating in Germany after the change-over.

Sources who have seen Prof. Wengler's analysis say he reached the conclusion that the codetermination law cannot legally be applied to any American-owned or controlled firms that are presently established in the country.

His opinion, the sources say, derives from the treaty's provisions protecting the right of the stockholders to determine the management, structure and policy

هكذا من الاصل

[illegible]

Art Buchwald

Superman Flies Again

WASHINGTON—For some time now, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been portrayed in magazines and books as Superman. Whenever he would dash into a phone booth near the White House, change into his blue body stocking and fly off to settle the matter.



It came as a shock the other day to hear Henry admit he was no longer Superman. "I was passing the phone booth and I saw Henry Buchwald inside. 'Good,' I said to myself, 'Henry's going to settle the oil crisis. I wanted to sub him out of the booth on his mission, but he just remained there.'"

"I'm not going to be Superman any more," Henry said. "I'm sick and tired of working miracles."

"But, Henry, if you won't be Superman, what will we all do?" "That's not my problem. Being Superman means you have to travel a lot. I want to spend more time with Nancy."

"I can appreciate that," I told him, "but you have an image to uphold. The media made you what you are today. You just can't go into a phone booth and say you're not coming out."

"Why should I come out?" Henry replied. "The House is picking on me; the Senate is picking on me; the press is picking on me. You know Superman has feelings, too."

"You can't pay attention to

criticism, Henry. If everyone loved you, you wouldn't be doing your job."

"Everyone used to love me," he said.

"Yes, but that's because they didn't like Nixon. You always looked so much better compared to him. Once he resigned, you were more or less on your own, and some people decided they loved you and some people decided they didn't."

"I think Superman should be loved by everybody," Henry said. "I don't mind criticism, if it's fair. What I don't like is unfair criticism."

"Nobody likes unfair criticism," I told him.

"I'm the first one to admit," he added, "that I'm not perfect. What I don't like is other people telling me I'm not perfect."

"Nobody likes to be told they're not perfect, Henry. The thing to do is to rise above it and prove they're wrong. Now get into that silly costume and fly off to the Middle East and straighten out our problems."

"I'm not going to do it unless I have assurance that people will stop picking on me."

"You have my word, Henry. I'll make sure that there is not one line in the newspapers questioning any of your past actions."

Henry started taking off his pants.

Mary Blume

Bertolucci's Chronicle of His Country and Childhood

PARMA, Italy (UPI)—Generations die and are born: the years stretch from 1900 to 1945 with an epilogue, as yet unwritten, set in our near future. The setting is the northern Italian province of Emilia, rich in tradition, once rich in trade, rich in strife from the Greeks and the Romans, the Communists and the fascists of today.

The camera has begun with long, languorous tracking shots of fields ripening in the summer sun. "The rhythm of the film is the changing seasons," says its director, Bernardo Bertolucci.

From the stifling torments of "Last Tango in Paris" Bertolucci has moved to a film, "1900," that is in every way expansive: a long chronicle with a large multi-national cast filming in English, the largest budget any Italian film has ever had, distribution by three major U.S. film companies which have carved up the world among them, and a shooting schedule of six generous months.

"Six months," says Bertolucci, "isn't long enough. I wanted a year because of the unity of a day, a year, a century." The words are not arrogant, they simply suggest a sure vision of how things should be, a vision Bertolucci has had since he made a film with a 16mm camera at the age of 15. "Even then I thought of it as my first film. I had no doubt that this was what I was going to do."

Later, as a much-praised young poet, Bertolucci dreamed of film: "I wrote poems because they were the closest thing to the cinema," he says. "His films have a poetic precision and fluency and were deeply and quietly admired well before 'Last Tango in Paris' exploded onto the screen."

Acquaintances say he hasn't changed. "He's just as he was, only more so," says Dominique Sanda, who was in "The Conformist" and is in "1900." He is burly, handsome, cunning and bright-eyed. Now that he has become a closely-watched celebrity he is perhaps a bit more wary: he used to direct in an ancient black velvet hat given him by an uncle but the hat is gone now, replaced by various temporary examples of the milliner's art. "I don't like fetishes," he says.

Like many artists who find themselves early, Bertolucci, 34, is in a sense always making the same film, "1900" has elements of the Fascist theme of "The Spider's Stratagem" and "The Conformist" and of the young man's division between Marxism and his bourgeois upbringing in "Before the Revolution." Again, he has centered his film in the region around Parma, where he lived very happily until he was sent—catapulted, he says—to Rome for higher studies at the age of 11. Parma is a handsome, solid city with fine monuments, splendid food, and the toughest opera audience in the world. Bertolucci's father founded the local film club.

Bertolucci says he had a golden childhood, a big, comfortable house and understanding parents. The Po river was his life, his Mississippi. "It is a presence," he says. "What happens in the film on the Po could happen in 'Aida' or 'Tosca' or 'The Dust.' He smiles at the conceit. "1900," he says, "is a film of my country, of my childhood, my friends' childhoods, the childhoods of my father and his father."

The shooting on this day, some 20 minutes' drive out of Parma, past fields of corn and clover, beehives, apple trees, vineyards and low-slung, sturdy farmhouses, is centered on a fine ancient farm compound with deep red walls and a surprising blue-columned portico. There are threshing machines and a batch of swill for today's scene in which Donald Sutherland and Laura Betti get roughed up in a pigsty.

Despite the cameras and make-up men and the dolly that bears a California license plate and dates from "Ben Hur," the mood is strangely bucolic. It's hard to tell the actors from the farmhands. "It's not just for local color," Bertolucci says. "I like to mix real people and actors. Real people help actors be more authentic and actors help real people to lose their excesses."

In addition to Sanda, Betti and Sutherland, the cast includes Geri Lanchester, Romolo Valli, Robert de Niro, Sterling Hayden, Gerard Depardieu, Stefania Sandrelli, Aldo Vali and 36-year-old actress Francesca Bertini, whom Bertolucci lured out of a 50-year



Bernardo Bertolucci (left) on location for "1900."

retirement to play Lancaster's sister—"his younger sister," as she made clear to the film's unit publicist.

"She was beautiful in 1912, she is like a revenant, a ghost of films past," Bertolucci says. It is the lunch break and Bertolucci talks and eats in a room of the farmhouse, with a big kitchen table piled high with ham and pasta and country bread and wine jugs. On the dresser, an old clock ticks placidly away.

Bertolucci and his brother, Giuseppe, and his editor, Franco Araldi, began working on the script of "1900" during "Last Tango." He has always used a script merely as a guide, preferring to improvise, and says he will do so on "1900" despite the complexity of the film.

Bertolucci likes his characters to become the actors, not the actors to become the characters, and so each role is determined by who plays it (how different "Last Tango" would have been if played, as originally intended, by Dominique Sanda and Jean-Louis Trintignant). Today, Miss Sandrelli has just appeared to replace Maria Schneider and so Bertolucci will completely re-write the part. "I am delighted," he says.

"What I want from an actor is to be fascinated beyond anything having to do with the character he plays. I try to excite them into being themselves, because they don't want to be themselves. His method is to make them think. The brilliant Italian character actress Laura Betti says, 'It's difficult to know what he's really doing. He makes it all seem simple but you know it isn't. It makes me nervous.'"

Dominique Sanda, on the other hand, is not disturbed by apparent simplicity: "Simple stories are the best, simple explanations are the best. I am not that uncomfortable with simplicity."

"With Bertolucci, nothing is fixed, he changes all the time. It's not uncomfortable, it's magic. Even the camera seems to breathe." Bertolucci, leaning back in his farmhouse chair, says he completely revised "1900" when it came time to start shooting.

"When I came here, I thought I was doing a film on the death of a culture, of peasant life. I thought of this film as a sort of dance fable. But now it's all changed—the peasants are very much alive. I am astonished by how, through politics, Communism, they saved their ancient vision of the world. Through a revolution, they have preserved."

"And so," he adds, "the film has changed because I film reality." And yet, perhaps because it is October, there is a slightly elegiac, autumnal mood in the air. It is Bertolucci's mood.

"I don't think there's much vitality in the cinema now," he says rather suddenly. "I am making this film with the love one might feel for an old, dying person. You try to make him happy in his last moments. I don't think the cinema has much future. We live in a world of appearances and so the cinema of recent years is a cinema of appearances."

The farmhouse clock ticks. "That is a nice sound," says Bertolucci. A last question in the silence: If the cinema is dying, what will replace it?

"A long shot, with no cut," Bertolucci says. "Life."

PEOPLE: A Doctor 'Bugged'

By Nixon's Remarks

A physician of Armenian ancestry who met Richard Nixon while he was hospitalized in Long Beach, Calif., said today that the former president suggested to him that he open an Armenian restaurant. Dr. Robert Toumanian said Nixon's remarks "bugged me a little" and that he regretted that he hadn't expressed his irritation during their brief talk. The doctor, in his third year of a surgical residency, thinks that Nixon probably meant no offense but said that he "was condescending."

"His initial question was, 'Do you want to be rich?'" Dr. Toumanian said. "I said, 'Yes, I want to be a good doctor and I want to be wealthy.' He said, 'Oh, if you want to be rich, you should go into the Armenian restaurant business.'"

The 32-year-old surgeon said he was offended but tried to remain polite. "I said to him in a nice way, 'I think I've gone a little too far in medicine to start a restaurant.'"

"Dr. Toumanian went on to say that he was not a Nixon fan. 'I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life.'"

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

Dr. Toumanian said he was not a Nixon fan. "I didn't vote for him and I would never vote for him. He sent me to Vietnam and took a year out of my life."

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, OCT. 12

CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

ACOSAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)

DOUGAR (P)CUMMETS (P)CUMMETS (P)